

Court move to end dock pay dispute

By Michael Bailey
Shipping Correspondent

An unprecedented move, the state-owned British Transport Docks Board is taking legal action against the National Dock Labour Board over industrial action by dockers that has crippled the port of Southampton for nearly three months.

The BDLB has been granted leave by the High Court to apply for a ruling by the NDLB to be quashed. The ruling was that dockers could not be suspended for taking unofficial industrial action.

The BDLB had threatened to suspend workers when unofficial action started over a pay claim. Since the ruling dockers have been operating an overtime ban which has disrupted shipping and cost the port millions of pounds of revenue.

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Rocket raid on Israel

Palestinian guerrillas in south Lebanon fired a salvo of Russian-made Katyusha rockets on the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona last night, injuring several people. Several buildings were damaged and Israeli forces returned the fire.

Earlier story, page 4

New threat to benefit payments

Payment of unemployment benefits faces a new threat in some areas next week as a result of the Civil Service dispute. Staff who have been making benefit payments manually after the shutdown of computers are now refusing to do so on "black" giro cheque forms.

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Antique dealers in ring banned

The first convictions under the 44-year-old Auction Bidding Agreements Act have led to nine antique dealers being banned from auction rooms in Britain for six months and fined £500 each. They were convicted of operating a price ring which was filmed on video tape.

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Peron arrives in Madrid

Señora Estela María Perón, the former Argentine President's widow, arrived in Madrid from Buenos Aires for what is expected to be a brief stay after her release from detention. She was greeted by supporters chanting her nickname "Isabel" and numerous photographers who scuffled with 20 bodyguards who surrounded her at the airport.

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Iranian press well muzzled

More than 20 opposition newspapers have been closed in Iran over the past year and the Muslim fundamentalists have effectively silenced all opponents of the regime. More recently a campaign of intimidation has been launched against foreign journalists.

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India sees arms race over F16s

The Indian subcontinent is being pushed willingly into an arms race by Pakistan's proposed purchase of American F16 fighters. Mrs Indira Gandhi declares: "The F16 was a generation ahead of anything operating in the area and Pakistan was not justified in having it. Its strike capability is three times that of India's MIG 21s, she points out."

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Cold comfort for French mares

The stallions of the French national stud are under-employmented according to the annual report of the Cour des Comptes, the state audit office. It says they average only 25 mares a year which amounts to half their capacity of reproduction.

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Next week in The Times How guilty Nazis escaped

The Nuremberg trials have been regarded as the fitting act of retribution for Nazi atrocities. Victory had been won and justice done. Or had it? Research has brought out a very different story.

As Tom Bower documents next week in *The Times* in extracts from his new book *Blind Eye to Murder*, there was active and stubborn resistance to the prosecution of the Foreign Office, the War Office, in Parliament and among serving officers. The outcome, Bower argues, was the betrayal of solemn pledges to those who had suffered and died.

The series begins on Monday.

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Whitelaw bans marches Brixton clashes as London traders board up windows

By Robin Young, Lucy Hodges and David Nicholson-Lord

Rioting and looting returned to Brixton, south London, last night as traders in parts of the capital and as far afield as Slough boarded up their shops fearing a weekend of rioting.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday banned public processions in London for a month from 6 am today.

The ban was at the request of Sir David McNeer, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, and Mr Peter Marshall, the City of London Police Commissioner.

Scotland Yard said last night: "The police do not think they can keep the streets safe without the ban."

Not all marches will be affected: processions of a religious, ceremonial, educational or festive nature are excluded.

Two National Front marches, one planned for today, are included in the prohibition.

The violence in Brixton flared in the late afternoon close to Lambeth Town Hall, where Lord Scarman has been holding his inquiry into the April riots. Despite a lull, sporadic looting and running battles between the police and stone-throwing youths had led by mid-evening to 12 arrests and three police injuries.

A police coach, a van, and a car were set on fire and many stores that were looted in April including Curry's, Woolworth's and Burton's, again had their windows smashed and lost much of their stock.

The police also reported sporadic looting in Dalston, East London, where a group of about seventy youths ransacked a half an hour before the police reimposed order.

The renewed disturbances in Brixton came as some police leave was cancelled in the capital and the police were issued with new riot helmets of the type used in Ulster.

Hundreds of shops were boarded up throughout Greater London, including in Whitechapel where a search was planned for today by the Anti-Nazi League.

Scotland Yard said that reports were coming in that disturbances could also erupt in Hounslow, where it is said that a group of youths had gathered and a further assault was mounted on Woolworth's. One middle-aged black man was seen yelling "ammunition, bring ammunition."

Later in the evening a crowd of several hundred mainly black youths had gathered and a further assault was mounted on Woolworth's. One middle-aged black man was seen yelling "ammunition, bring ammunition."

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"They dragged me into a shop and hit me with a truncheon. I had handcuffs on and they beat me up. When other policemen came they dragged me into a van by my feet and hit me with a truncheon."

Mr Coxson said the police "would not listen. I had no feud with any of them. I have been in business here for many years."

After his release, Mr Coxson told youths who had begun throwing stones and attacking vehicles and shops: "Make sure you go to school and you learn something so you can be of benefit to the people of Africa. Peace and love."

Mr Coxson's appeal was temporarily effective and police thanked him for it. Although the gang of 400 youths who were facing police split up, sporadic looting and disturbance continued, becoming more serious as the evening went on.

At one stage the Tube station was shut and all main roads into the centre of Brixton closed to traffic. Police with riot helmets and shields, and their job made more difficult by sightseers.

After a police charge, a two-man BBC crew was badly beaten and equipment was smashed. Mr Peter Dunne, a Sunday Times photographer, was attacked by youths and had low camera stolen.

The police guarded many of the looted shops and stores, but looting continued behind the police lines. One group of black youngsters systematically sacked a filling station in Coldharbour Lane.

A 7 pm, with no police in sight, another group of youths broke into the Brixton clothing shop in Atlantic Road. White youths joined in, removing piles of clothes.

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Whitelaw calls for report on agitators

By Our Political Staff

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is calling for reports from chief constables on the role of political agitators in the riots at Manchester and Liverpool.

Mr Whitelaw, speaking at a 40-minute press conference in Warrington, said that the riot in Moss Side, Manchester, on Wednesday night, seemed to have been organised in a very cunning way and did not appear to have the spontaneity that others had had.

He said: "Of course one must look to see whether agitators can be found and if they exist. We ought to get about them. Getting the right intelligence about what is going on is enormously important."

Mr Whitelaw, in Warrington to support the Conservative by-election candidate, said he had no definite evidence that some body had organized the whole affair.

"There is a terrible danger in all these situations to believe that they are all the same and arise from the same causes or that the same people were involved."

"I do not believe that to be the case. There are all sorts of different motives in different areas. There have always been agitators who latch on to trouble wherever it is. That is the case in any community. I do not doubt that they have done it in this case."

He revealed that he had been warned in advance of the places where riots might happen. He admitted unemployment could have been a factor in some situations.

No recovery in secret Treasury forecasts

By David Blake

Secret Treasury forecasts presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer warn that no economic recovery is in sight and that unemployment is heading well over the three million mark and will stay there. The forecasts also warn that, even before the recent drop in the pound injected new inflationary forces into the economy, the Government barely would have been able to get inflation down into single figures before 1983. The grim warning is contained in the Treasury's annual summer economic assessment.

The forecasts provide a gloomy background for preparations for a Cabinet meeting later this month at which Ministers are hoping to decide on their spending plans. They have dashed hopes expressed publicly by Treasury Ministers a few months ago that output is about to start expanding. The Treasury expects manufacturing output to go on falling and thinks that the country's total production will remain broadly stagnant between now and the end of 1982.

There is thought to be no scope for big falls in interest rates if the Government is to meet its monetary target even though public borrowing is expected to fall next year as a proportion of output.

The prospect of another 18 months without any recovery in output is likely to step up demands by moderate Ministers to deflate the economy. But growing worries about inflationary pressures are likely to lead to a more radical approach against any big relaxation. They had hoped that inflation would be down to 8 per cent by next spring. Privately, many Treasury officials now say that it is over-optimistic to expect single figure inflation at any stage next year.

The Government's attempts to ask down wages to around 4 to 5 per cent are given little chance of success by Treasury economists. They expect average earnings to grow faster in 1981 than in 1980, and to continue to do so in 1982. The prospects for output are depressed by the very slow recovery taking place in the rest of the world, with growth expected until 1982 is well under way.

The large trade surplus expected this year is expected to dwindle away in 1982 as the effects of our loss of competitiveness become more apparent. But the current account is still expected to be in the black next year.

The combination of higher than expected inflation and continued slump is posing problems for public spending next year. It had been intended to cut plans in cash terms on the assumption that inflation would be 7 per cent. Spending departments have been refusing to accept that assumption, causing delays and some signs of demoralization in the whole public spending review.

It looks likely that nationalized industries will find it hard to meet the targets which have been set them, putting further upward pressure on the public spending review.

In a statement issued in London, Mr Ramphal said the decision to approve the tour had been predictable did not make it any less deplorable. The tour would be a violation of some of New Zealand's highest traditions.

"It will be greeted by the Commonwealth with a sense of outrage," Mr Ramphal said. "It is a flagrant violation of the regional and international treaties that the tour be cancelled as part of the wider international campaign against apartheid."

At the end of a six-and-a-half-hour meeting at Marlborough House today, the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa — composed of 36 High Commissioners representing 39 countries — decided to give a veto to the tour to be called off.

The committee said that if the tour went ahead a change of venue for the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting in September would become virtually inevitable. The committee has agreed to meet again on July 21 to consider the situation.

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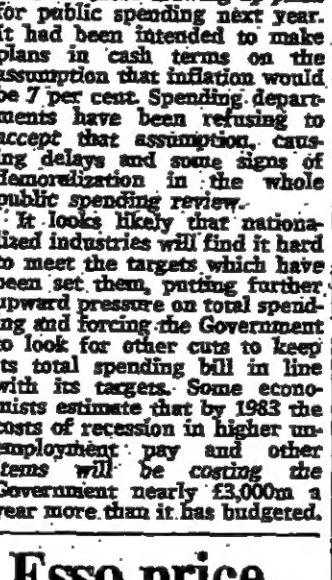
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Hooded IRA men flank Mrs Goretti McDonnell and her two children beside the coffin of their father.

Army swoop on funeral riflemen

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Savage street fighting broke out in Republican West Belfast yesterday after an Army search squad moved in to arrest and disarm three uniformed and masked Provisional IRA men. The house the men made for had been pinned by Army surveillance helicopters, which constantly circled the funeral procession.

Scores of youths broke off from the funeral procession which continued towards the cemetery and made a determined attempt to prevent the soldiers from reaching the house.

At least five pistol or rifle shots were heard, but it is not clear where they came from. As the youths tore up paving stones and hurled bricks at the Army with a fusillade of missiles, the soldiers kept them at bay by firing a constant barrage of rubber bullets.

The police said that when the Army squad broke into the house they were confronted by armed men. Two of the men were shot and one was detained and taken to hospital.

The other gunman, although wounded, escaped. The search for him is continuing. A woman in the house was arrested and in a follow-up operation four other men were also arrested.

At that point, an army squad backed up by a large number of other soldiers and police who had been hiding behind a row of houses, moved in to attempt to arrest them.

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Springbok go-ahead deplored by Ramphal

By Michael Knipe

The New Zealand Rugby Union's decision to go ahead with the Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand was greeted by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Secretary General of the Commonwealth, with profound regret.

He said the decision by the rugby union was a dangerously irresponsible exercise of the rights guaranteed the union by the New Zealand Government.

In a statement issued in London, Mr Ramphal said the decision to approve the tour had been predictable did not make it any less deplorable. The tour would be a violation of some of New Zealand's highest traditions.

"It will be greeted by the Commonwealth with a sense of outrage," Mr Ramphal said. "It is a flagrant violation of the regional and international treaties that the tour be cancelled as part of the wider international campaign against apartheid."

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Esso price up by 8p

Esso is to increase its United Kingdom petrol prices by 8p a gallon from next Tuesday, raising the price of a four-star gallon to about 164p.

The other major oil companies, all of whom are making substantial losses on their downstream refining operations, are certain to follow suit although there is considerable uncertainty whether the new prices will hold.

Upward pressure on petrol prices is being added by the fact that the Government has agreed to subsidize the cost of petrol to 10p.

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Market in Old Masters collapses

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Last year's boom market in Old Master paintings has collapsed. Christie's major summer sale yesterday drove the final nail into the coffin: high quality and low quality paintings were alike in failing to sell. Some 65 per cent of the £2.4m sale total represented unsold lots. This confirmed the trend indicated by Sotheby's major sale on Wednesday, the paintings were not overall as distinguished as Christie's but 56 per cent was unsold.

There are, no doubt, several reasons for the collapse but the most important is probably the impact of the recession on northern Europe. German, Dutch and Belgian collectors have given the market its backbone in recent years; they appear to have stopped buying and all the areas where they were active are suffering from recession. The Gothic carvings, as far as Old Masters are concerned, decorative Dutch and Flemish paintings and Northern primitives are the areas most affected.

The star painting in Christie's sale was a portrait by Goya, 'Doña Francisca Vicenta Cholera y Caballero', seated with a lap-dog on her knee. It was bought in at £900,000 having failed to reach its reserve; Christie's pointed out: defiantly that the reserve was set some weeks ago in dollars — had the sterling equivalent been used the top bid at yesterday's auction would have secured the painting.

The painting, dated 1806, is in Goya's grand manner, though it does not stand comparison with his great court portraits of the period. Rather mysteriously the painting went unrecorded until it appeared on the market in the 1920s. It was sent for sale yesterday by the Countess Bismarck.

The most notable paintings to find buyers at yesterday's sale were: 'A frozen river landscape' by Jan van Goyen at £90,000, estimate £40,000-£60,000, bought by John Mitchell; 'A pastoral river landscape' by Claude Lorraine at £50,000, estimate £30,000-£50,000, bought by Mallett's; and two charming views of Florence by Giuseppe Zocchi at £45,000 and £45,000 (estimate £20,000-£30,000 each) bought by the Art Trade and Research Corporation.

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Coalport's Royal Wedding Plate

Collectors of Coalport China the world over eagerly await the special pieces that Coalport produce to commemorate special Royal events and anniversaries.

This beautiful bone china plate, depicting the actual Wedding Service inside the Cathedral, is an outstanding piece from a leading name.

Within a hand-painted outer band of 22-carat gold there is an elaborate border depicting the four National Flowers — The Rose of England, Daffodil of Wales, Thistle of Scotland and Shamrock of Northern Ireland. The border also contains the Royal portraits and the respective Coats of Arms. On the reverse is a full commemorative backstamp. Diameter: 10.1" (25.7 cm). Price: £33.25 incl. VAT and insured carriage; post & packing.

Early application is advised. Money-back if not delighted. Please allow 30 days for delivery.

We believe that this plate will be a continuing source of interest in your home long after the Royal Wedding celebrations have finished.

The Heritage Collection, 21 Richmond Hill, Bristol 8. Tel: 0272-312421.

To: The Heritage Collection, 21 Richmond Hill, Bristol 8. Tel: 0272-312421.

Please send me: Royal Wedding Plate(s).

I enclose cheque for £33.25 per plate incl. VAT & p & p charge my Access/Barclaycard/American Express/Discover.

A/C No. _____

Name _____

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Money-back if not delighted. Co. Reg. in England 1090027. VAT No. 264 545 100.

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Dr Owen warns against disunity over riots policy

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

As riots flared up in the major cities, the House of Commons seemed unable to respond in a truly national spirit. Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, and one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, told a meeting of his party at Swansea last night.

Mrs Thatcher's wing of the Conservative Party saw the riots as a question of law and order; the left wing of the Labour Party wanted to see them as an issue of unemployment.

There is no joy for anyone in the Tory activists becoming the police party and the Labour activists become the anti-police party. The Social Democrats have shown how a sensible reflation of the economy of £2.5bn could bring 1m jobs.

He added: "It may be necessary to change the law, but it must not be done in a panic or in an attempt to pretend that legislative changes have a higher importance than attitudinal changes at home, at school, in the workplace and throughout national life. We have tolerated for too long threats of direct action instead of reasoned debate."

Mrs Renée Short, MP for Wolverhampton, North-east, and a member of the Labour Party executive, said at Market Drayton that "the full horror of the appalling situation that our biggest and uncaring Prime Minister has landed us in is now plain for all to see." Brixton, Southall and Toxteth marked the enormity of the Government's failure in every sphere of national life.

Miss Gloria Hooper, Conservative MEP for Merseyside, tabled a motion in Strasbourg deploring the violence and destruction and warning that it appeared the jury, through abuse of the right to jury challenge,

disobedience, capitalizing on the unemployment problems.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition front bench spokesman on Home Office affairs, in an Independent Television News interview, said it was absurd that the police had riot shields that caught fire and preposterous that their helmets did not protect them from fractured skulls.

The executive committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations passed a resolution noting with concern the recent riots and pledging full support for the Government in taking "a firm stand to maintain law and order."

Mr James Dunn, Labour MP for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, called yesterday for the removal of the influence of members of Militant Tendency, "people with an extreme Marxist philosophy hiding in the Labour Party." He was speaking to Jimmy Young on BBC Radio 2.

Mr James Prior, the Employment Secretary, admitted yesterday that unemployment was at the root of the riots. "But he said it was not too late to solve the problem. The Government planned to expand employment schemes rapidly, especially for the young. He called on people to remain calm."

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, was accused of making racist and slanderous remarks in a speech at the Lord Mayor of London's dinner (the Press Association reports).

Rudy Narayan, a black barrister, said the speech implied that defendants cleared recently by a court after the riots in Bristol were acquitted because five coloured people were on the jury, through abuse of the right to jury challenge.

Media in Russia condemn Britain's 'raging racism'

By Staff Reporters

The riots in Britain reflected mounting public protest against the social and economic policy of the Conservative Government, that doomed millions of people, especially youth to unemployment, privation and despair, *Pravda*, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper said yesterday.

The comment was part of the extensive Soviet press and television coverage of the riots over the past week, which have been attributed to oppression, injustice, official indifference and police cruelty.

Reports from Tass, the official news agency, have spoken of "systematic and gross violations of human rights" by the authorities in both the island and Northern Ireland. They have accused the police of being racist in uniform and "unleashing terror" in the cities.

□ The *New York Times* said Mrs Thatcher and all Britain will probably draw powerful lessons from its first experience with urban disturbances, just as Americans did in the 1960s.

In an editorial, the newspaper said that while Britain had over the years enjoyed the security of a homogeneous population, for more than a decade, there had been an in-

flux of "former colonial subjects seeking a better life."

The tensions have been aggravated by Mrs Thatcher's tight-fisted economic policies, the editorial said.

□ West German newspapers have been blaming the riots on Mrs Thatcher's economic policies, partly on the lack of vocational training and partly on the unions.

"With her radical policies and her almost dogmatic belief in a final economic victory, the Prime Minister has been running a social risk which has been too great for British society," *Frankfurter Rundschau* said. Her behaviour over the riots shows "how far removed she is from the society that she governs", it added.

□ The conclusion drawn by almost all French commentators is that the Government and the local authorities and the police have been taken completely by surprise by this latest outburst of violence, and that its causes lie essentially in their failure to master the problems of racial discrimination.

□ *Le Monde* writes about "the incapacity of the government to translate into fact the legislation against racial discrimination."

Wordy duel at inquest on Toxteth

From Ronald Kershaw, Liverpool

Liverpool City Council met at an extraordinary meeting yesterday and three different parties vying with a healthy contingent of black and white public from Toxteth and each other to produce a cacophony of noise reminiscent of a football match.

Councillor Cyril Carr, the Lord Mayor, opened the meeting by trying to establish whether television cameras, radio tape recorders and other equipment should be permitted in the chamber.

Councillor John Hamilton, the Labour leader, received wild applause, cheers and whistles which led the Lord Mayor to observe that this was not a place of public entertainment.

The uproar in the chamber subsided only when Mr Wally Brown, chairman of the Merseyside Community Relations Council spoke. It was left for him to appeal to councillors not to continue the kind of conduct experienced so far.

There was rapturous applause to Mr Brown was whisked to the wind. Members continued to shout, jeer and catcall opponents aided by shouting blacks and whites in the public gallery.

GLC leader blames the press

By Tony Samstag

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, spoke to the Anti-Nazi League in Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton, about "racism" last night in the most grotesquely appropriate circumstances.

As police with riot shields moved up Acre Lane and looters fled, leaving trails of discarded track suits, gym shoes, and "chairs," Mr Livingstone raised his voice above the sounds of violence to decry British newspapers and politicians for pumping out a daily diet of filth and making racism respectable.

Mr Livingstone announced that the newly formed GLC police committee would meet on Monday to begin an investigation into racial harassment.

Mr Livingstone named Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mrs Enoch Powell MP in particular as those who "by their own utterances" had "dragged the nation deeper into the mire of racism."

After the meeting, Mr Livingstone was prevented by police from walking round the riot areas (the Press Association reports).

A steel-helmeted officer told him: "Nobody is allowed here. There are rocks about and people can pick them up and throw them." Mr Livingstone said: "Surely you do not think the leader of the GLC would throw rocks at the police?"

Police spurn CB radio aid

By Lucy Hodges

Citizens' Band radio enthusiasts were angry yesterday that their offer to the police to jam rioters' messages in Manchester on Thursday night was rejected.

Mr James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, was reported as saying yesterday that the rioters were using CB radio to coordinate their activities. The CB lobby is keen to demonstrate that it

is responsible and on the side of the police.

Mr Martin Smith, co-ordinator for the First National UK Convoy, a demonstrator for legalisation of Citizens' Band radio, said: "CB can do a lot of good."

All the police would say yesterday was that they did not receive offers of help from CB enthusiasts which they rejected. The use of CB radio is illegal,



Ready for trouble: Police with riot shields and protective helmets in Brixton yesterday.

Whitelaw praises new police tactics

From Craig Seton, Manchester

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, after a brief tour by car through the riot area of Moss Side, Manchester, yesterday said the tough new police tactics which led to 150 arrests in trouble spots in the city the night before had been a conspicuous success.

There was still considerable tension in the area last night after his visit. Mr Whitelaw went to the local police station which had been attacked by a mob three nights earlier but did not stop to talk to local people.

Some of the area's community leaders, angered by the new headline approach by the police, refused to meet him.

There were also warnings that the high number of arrests and allegations that some people had been badly handled by the police, had increased agitation among young blacks and whites.

Mr Whitelaw said that there were a variety of reasons for the rioting. Undoubtedly part of it was a feeling of hopelessness and a feeling by some young people that they are not

getting a fair deal. But there was also an element of criminal hoodlums.

The Home Secretary said he had no direct evidence the rioting had been pre-planned and coordinated. The incidents had been different and it was difficult to believe there was national coordination. But there was a certain amount of lurching on to the disorder by people who used it to further their own particular advantage and an element, or epidemic, of imitation.

The Government was considering reintroducing a Riot Act which would look at means of bringing these arrested more quickly before the courts, he said.

Last night Manchester police were waiting to see if their new approach would cause an angry response from the groups of white and black youths who have stoned police, attacked shops and other premises and looted over the past three days.

Mr James Anderson, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday that firm police action swiftly

applied had kept the situation under close control last night. In Moss Side a succession of lightning swoops by highly mobile police units, equipped with riot shields and protective helmets, kept small gangs on the move and prevented them forming into larger groups.

□ Throughout Merseyside there were 28 arrests of youths on Thursday night and yesterday morning for conduct that might be loosely associated with the kind of violence experienced at Toxteth, Liverpool, at the beginning of the week (Ronald Kershaw reports).

A shopping parade at Speke, 12 miles east of the city was raided by a group of about 50 youths. A window of a TV rental shop was broken and 11 people were arrested when youths tried to loot it.

At the Leasowe housing estate at Wallasey on the Wirral, 50 youths gathered outside the Oyster Catcher public house to throw stones at policemen and their vehicles. There were three arrests before the crowd dispersed.

Fascists to blame, Thatcher says

By Frances Gibb

The Prime Minister said yesterday that the riots at Southall, in London, were quite different from those at Toxteth and elsewhere. She pledged to condemn "fascist organizations" which were said "to cause all the trouble there."

She was speaking in Ealing, west London, after a meeting lasting 70 minutes, with leaders of the Southall community which was arranged at the Prime Minister's request.

She added: "I would like to make clear that we have heard not one word against the police. Indeed, on the contrary, the Southall community has great respect for and friendliness with the police and cooperates with them in every way."

Mr Thatcher said the leaders had asked her "if, when I condemn extremist organizations, as I do, I would make clear that I condemn the fascist organizations because they cause all the trouble, and I happily complied."

They had also emphasized to her "what I knew already, that Southall was quite different from Liverpool and elsewhere."

Mrs Thatcher said the talks had been friendly and the atmosphere very good.

The meeting was arranged after Mrs Thatcher's visit to the new AGB research centre at Hanger Lane. Organizations represented were: The Ealing Community Relations Council, the National Association for Asian Youth in Southall, the Indian Workers' Association and the Southall Youth Movement.

Sir George Young, Conservative MP for Ealing, Acton, and Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and



Mrs Thatcher greeting Harry Greenwood, MP for Ealing, North (centre), and Madhav Sharma, a community leader.

Social Security, and Mr Harry Greenwood, Conservative MP for Ealing, North, also attended the meeting.

Mr Madhav Sharma, of the National Association for Asian Youth, said he was delighted to meet Mrs Thatcher and felt the talks had been helpful and constructive. "I was delighted to see her openly express her disgust and opposition to extreme fascist groups that cause trouble among peaceful citizens."

It was good, he said, for a citizen of this country to have

the chance to put his point of view to the Prime Minister.

Mr Tarsem Singh, Toor, general secretary of the Indian Workers' Association, said that Mrs Thatcher had promised to look at the Public Order Act and to increase the powers under the Race Relations Act.

"She showed her concern about the present situation in Southall and we are sure some good will come out of the talks."

Mr Kapil Jui, of the Southall Youth Movement, also said the talks had been helpful.

Moss Side cases come to court

From Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter, Manchester

The words "civil disorder" seemed to hang over Manchester's plush new court complex yesterday as magistrates in four courts waded through more than a hundred cases in the wake of incidents in Moss Side and elsewhere this week.

There was little evidence of people from outside the Manchester area. Many of the charges were based on breaches of the peace and obstruction, but a man from Moss Side was given two months' imprisonment after pleading guilty to incitement. Mr Leslie Todd, aged 33, unemployed, had shouted "Kill the bastards" and "Come on, let's kill the pigs", one of the courts was told.

In court number 12, the charges were less dramatic. An unemployed white girl aged 17 was fined £25 for obstruction. She said she had just been standing on a corner near her home in Moss Side watching the trouble when the police tried to move her on.

In court number nine, two white men from Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, were remanded in custody charged between them of being in possession of shotgun shells, rifle ammunition,

and a tyre lever. They were discovered early yesterday morning trying to push their car which had run out of petrol near Moss Side.

They were the only true outsiders.

Two unemployed teenage boys, one black and one white, from Whalley Range which borders on Moss Side, were each fined £75 for handling packets of stolen biscuits. One had also handled six stolen batteries taken from a looted Co-operative store in Moss Side.

A black fireman, who had fought fires in Moss Side's major eruption, was remanded on bail for obstruction. He came from Stockport and was in his twenties.

A white publishing representative on a similar charge, from Chorlton, was also remanded on bail.

But an unemployed white boy, aged 17, from Old Trafford was fined £75 after the court was told he shouted abuse at the police and would not move on.

Where bail was given, the magistrates always ordered curfews. An engineer aged 27 from

Militant Tendency training units in trouble spots, Mrs Williams says

From Philip Webster, Warrington

Mrs Shirley Williams said in Warrington last night that members of the Militant Tendency organization could be linked to the Toxteth and Brixton riots.

She told a public meeting that the Militant Tendency, which had "climbed into the Labour Party" in the past five years, had set up training schools in the two areas this year.

"It is perhaps not entirely strange that both those areas have suffered from great difficulties and violence in recent weeks," she said.

Mrs Williams, making her first visit to a by-election campaign night, had hoped she would fight, was given a rapturous reception by more than 500 people, easily the largest audience drawn by any candidate or supporting speaker so far.

She attacked extremism of the right and left and said that next Thursday's by-election could change the history of Britain.

Referring to the rioting, she said that political extremists

were finding the violence, chaos, and despair a marvellous breeding ground.

She had left the Labour Party because she saw it being hijacked by those of the far, undemocratic left who had nothing to do with decent democratic socialism.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said yesterday that he was contemplating the prospect of interest rates going up.

He told a Warrington press conference that "taking the medium and long-term view" the Government was on course for further reductions in inflation, which were the way to further reductions in interest rates. That appeared to rule out any further reductions in interest rates in the near future, however.

The Chancellor said there were two socialist candidates. Bennite socialism was represented by Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour candidate, and Wilson-Callaghan, socialism by Mr Jones.

In many ways the latter was

a more insidious form than the Bennite brand.

Earlier Mr Tom Bradley, SDP MP for Leicester, East, was called in to give evidence of Mr Hoyle's voting record on Labour's national executive committee on which until recently they were fellow members. He alleged that Mr Hoyle's hand was always automatically raised in favour of every Bennite proposal. Mr Hoyle later denied that.

Mr Hoyle disclosed to *The Times* yesterday that four Conservative MPs had written him asking him to be their "pair" when he was elected to the Commons. Somewhat embarrassed that *The Times* had discovered the existence of the confidential letters, he nevertheless conceded that Conservative MPs knew a winner when they saw one.

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, told a public meeting last night that the next Labour government would intensify the programme it had started when in power to revive the inner cities.

Unions agree rescue package for Labour

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

A financial rescue operation which it is estimated, could result in the Labour Party's balancing its budget this year, and perhaps producing a small surplus, was agreed at a joint meeting of the party executive and trade union leaders in London yesterday.

The executive had arranged the meeting with leading members of "Trade Unions for a Labour Victory" after the union leaders had rejected an appeal from the party for affiliation fees to be increased from the present 40p a member, to 50p, which would have raised £630,000. Instead, the Labour Victory group proposed a rescue fund which would allow more latitude to the unions in settling the higher amounts they can contribute.

A party official said afterwards: "The unions have to face increasing financial problems caused by decreasing memberships through unemployment, rising administrative costs and other calls."

"It was clear it would have been extremely difficult for some unions to have made an average of £100 a year, when he retires next year."

seen as the best alternative."

Earlier, the leaders of most unions affiliated to the party had told party managers they would not be prepared to find extra funds unless administrative costs were reduced. They claimed that too much of the party's £3.1m budget this year is being devoted to headquarters expenditure. They would more be directed to the regions and to finance special efforts in marginal constituencies.

But after yesterday's meeting it was said that no springs had been attached to the agreement about the use of fund.

To form a closer link with the unions, it was agreed that Mr Alex Kilson, chairman, Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary, and Mr Norman Atkinson, treasurer of the party, should serve as ex officio members of the Labour Victory group.

One way in which the unions could increase their influence in the running of the party organization would be to have one of their nominees chosen as general secretary, in succession to Mr Hayward, with a salary of more than £20,000 a year, when he retires next year.

Rayner unit has identified savings worth £195m

From Christopher Worman, Eastbourne

About £89m of recurrent spending on government administration has been saved as a result of investigations by the Whitehall unit headed by Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of waste.

In addition, once for all savings of £28m and 3,000 posts have been made since Sir Derek's unit was set up in 1979. Mr Clive Priestley, the unit's chief of staff, told the conference of the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives yesterday.

He said that for an investment of £1m, the unit had found potential total savings of £195m. The unit conducted 68 departmental scrutinies in 1979 and last year has planned for this year, and a further two government-wide exercises involving support staff for research establishments and administrative forms.

Each had to sing three test pieces. The lines and notes were the same, the rendering and interpretation different. Today is the day of the male voices and tomorrow there is the final concert by two local male voice choirs. All seats have been sold.

Prize for Poland

Three foreign entrants won the mixed choir's competition, worth £400 to the winners, at the Llangollen eisteddfod.

First was the Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; second the University of Porto, Portugal, and third the Plovdiv Choir, Bulgaria.

Each had to sing three test pieces. The lines and notes were the same, the rendering and interpretation different. Today is the day of the male voices and tomorrow there is the final concert by two local male voice choirs. All seats have been sold.

Scarman ponders phase two

By Tony Samstag

With characteristic pungency, Lord Scarman brought the opening phase of his inquiry into the Brixton riot of last April to a close yesterday. It began a month ago. He now said, he said, sufficient evidence to start a mental digestion to its extreme, complete capacity."

Phase two, the study of largely written evidence in an attempt to determine the underlying social causes of the disorder, would "accordingly begin" as from this moment.

The chairman said he had been impressed by the tremendous volume of written evidence submitted.

He hoped to report in October after a public hearing lasting two weeks, but was uncertain whether that would be next month or in September. Represented parties would be allowed until July 31 to make their submissions.

Until then, he added, he would visit young material in Brixton and study the recent riots in other cities and other parts of London.

The closing days of phase one had a curious, end-of-term feel about them. Lord Scarman said, he was such a digester of his material, not even his immense reservoir of wit and compassion could cut through the pall cast over the inquiry by the extraordinary events that led to it.

That sense of disorientation extended to the closing moments of the last day when an application to stop the inquiry's public hearing, on the ground that it could prejudice the trials of defendants charged after the riot, was dismissed by Mr Justice Webster in the High Court.

Lord Scarman was judicious as ever in his choice of words describing his attitude towards phase two of the inquiry.

Firemen oppose use of hoses in riots

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The Fire Brigades Union has told the Scarman inquiry in written evidence that its members must not be used as security or law and order forces during riots.

In unpublished evidence which will be seen in part as aiming to rule out the use of fire hoses against rioters, the union says that whatever the provocation, the service must not allow firemen or their equipment to be used either in a defensive or offensive manner.

The union is also urging fire and other emergency services to make greater efforts to recruit black people and improve liaison between the services and community groups, youth clubs and schools.

Since the evidence was drafted two firemen (and three

ambulancemen) have been injured in Southall, and five more at Toxteth.

The Home Office emphasized yesterday that the fire service's role was confined to fighting fires and saving lives. Making the same point, the union's evidence to Lord Scarman deals with "allegations by local community representatives" that firemen had assisted police at Brixton by using fire engines as barricades.

They were used, the union says, to protect firemen from missiles while fire-fighting.

The union also notes that at one stage during the Brixton riots in April, in which 14 firemen were injured, a crew turned hoses on a crowd for self-protection.

The evidence, submitted by Mr Kenneth Cameron, general secretary of the union, says that in order to perform its role of

protecting life and property on behalf of all members of the community it must have their confidence. The effectiveness of such a policy had been demonstrated in Northern Ireland, where, except in a few isolated cases, the fire service has been welcomed into the areas of both communities.

The evidence also says that new fire engines called "riot engines" were used on the night of April 11 when no prior warning that riots were taking place. The engine was waved through a police cordon and firemen then found themselves facing a hostile crowd.

□ The Inner London Education Authority said yesterday it had told Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, it was concerned about policing methods in Brixton before the riots. (the Press Association reports).

NZ rugby union stands by invitation to Springboks

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington, July 10

The New Zealand Rugby Union council today stuck by its invitation to the South African Springboks to tour the country later this month—a visit which will almost certainly provoke disturbances.

In endorsing its invitation, the council rejected widely representative submissions claiming that the tour would harm the New Zealand's standing, its trading relationships, the interests of other sporting codes and divide the nation.

All parties in Parliament formally oppose the tour but the Government has been adamant that it will not interfere with the rugby unions' right to play who it likes. In a brief comment tonight, Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said he was disappointed with today's outcome but it was the rugby unions' decision and its responsibility.

Mr Wallace Rowling, the leader of the Labour Opposition, said that the only winner would be the present South African regime. Everybody else, including the rugby unions, would be the loser. Mr John Minto, a spokesman for one of several anti-tour movements, said his organization was committed to stopping the tour and "we intend to do it".

There were street scuffles in Auckland tonight. In Christchurch, four opponents of the tour were being held on remand

on charges related to invading the rugby union's offices. They have started a hunger strike. One of the country's leading churchmen opposed to the tour, Mr Brian Ashby, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Christchurch, called for God's mercy when told of the tour decision.

Mr Muldoon had earlier described the proposed tour as a disaster and against the wishes of the majority of New Zealanders. However, in a statement issued after its day-long meeting the Rugby Union Council said that the tour had the support of all 22 affiliated unions and "we are entirely satisfied we also have the support of a large number of responsible New Zealanders who believe that individual rights are important and that blackmail is unacceptable".

The union may have left the door open to government intervention by declaring itself not competent to pronounce on such matters as international trade. "We have neither knowledge nor experience to do so," it said, "we do not accept that it is our responsibility to make decisions based on such considerations".

The statement pointed out that council's first two constitutional objectives were to promote, foster and develop the game and arrange international tours. The decision to invite a merit-selected South

African team had not been taken lightly. That team had been selected after mixed trials by panel which included two non-white selectors. The invitation did not imply support to the political situation in South Africa.

The Rugby Union declared itself against sporting boycotts for political purposes. "It is an extraordinary situation," the statement said, "when it is suggested that a major international sporting tour should not be allowed to proceed because of threats by certain countries to boycott a sporting tournament involving entirely unrelated sports".

The council says that blatant discrimination was being practised against New Zealand and rugby in particular. New Zealand was being subjected to "intimidation and threats. It could accept that the majority of New Zealanders would want a decision to be based on intimidation, threats or blackmail."

The statement claimed that sporting links with South Africa were being maintained by many countries, including Britain, Ireland, Australia and the United States. Mr C. S. Blazey, chairman of the Rugby Union Council, later made a plea for the tour to be peaceful, asking rugby followers to act with restraint even in the face of provocation.



All-Black scrum: Auckland police move in to make arrests as 250 demonstrators block a main street in protest against the proposed South African rugby tour of New Zealand.

IN BRIEF

Ugandan police station raided

Kampala.—Guerrillas attacked a police station near Kampala which the guerrillas used as a base in their campaign to overthrow President Milton Obote.

Residents at Kawempe, five miles north of here, said the guerrillas used at least one morning attack in the early morning, and the guerrillas used at least one morning attack in the early morning, and the guerrillas used at least one morning attack in the early morning.

Luxembourg threat

Luxembourg.—Luxembourg threatened to stop contributing towards the European Parliament's upkeep if it did not continue meeting here.

Yang's visit

General Yang Dezai arrives in Britain today during his tour of Europe, the first undertaken by a Chinese Chief of General Staff. He will meet Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, on Monday.

Somalia appeal

Mogadishu.—Doctors have appealed for better food for hundreds of thousands of refugees in Somalia, saying that the present low-protein diet is causing severe malnutrition.

Basque murder

Bilbao.—Gunmen believed to be Basque separatists shot and killed a retired Civil Guard at Basauri as he waited for a train to Bilbao to collect his pension.

Editor freed

Istanbul.—Military investigators released Hikmet Cetinkaya, regional editor of Turkey's leading left-wing daily Cumhuriyet, after 17 days of questioning in Izmir.

Plea to Pope

Naples.—The wife of Signor Ciriaco De Mita, a kidnapped politician, pleaded to the Pope to pay for the life of her husband.

Johar exits

Hongkong.—Robin Hoggard, the British student, ordered to leave China for writing political jokes on a blackboard, arrived here but refused to talk to reporters.

Prostitute lobby

Paris.—Five action groups for the support and defence of prostitutes met Mme Yvette Roudy, the Women's Rights Minister, who promised to improve their social position.

Hunger strike ends

Lisbon.—Three jailed Portuguese urban guerrillas ended a hunger strike after 31 members of Parliament promised to introduce an amnesty law to secure their release.

Cell overdose

Milan.—Signor Roberto Calvi, the banker who is the main defendant in a fraud trial, "satisfactory" after taking a drug overdose in his prison cell on Thursday.

Firebomb found

Athens.—Police found and defused a firebomb at a department store as investigations into the burning of two other stores earlier this week continued.

Jobless down

Meibourne.—Australia's unemployed dropped by 25,700 last month, the biggest monthly fall in three years, to 349,800, or 5.2 per cent of the workforce.

Hemp destroyed

Istanbul.—A Turkish narcotics task force destroyed about 600,000 seeds of illicit Indian hemp and arrested 30 farmers in the Konya area.

Franco-German amity survives the change

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 10

President Mitterrand's meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the regular Franco-German summit in Bonn on Sunday and Monday will be the second since he took office on May 21.

Within three days of his installation in the Elysée, Mr Schmidt had received Helmut Schmidt and insisted on the undiminished necessity for friendship between the two countries, even though it was no longer based on the close personal relations which Mitterrand had enjoyed with the late Chancellor.

In nearly two months of Socialist rule in France, much water has flowed under the bridges of the Seine. The Communists have entered the Government, the Luxembourg summit at the end of last month revealed substantial differences between Bonn and Paris on the way to tackle the economic crisis, and M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has now formulated a programme of socialist change, with its emphasis on nationalisation.

Bonn took a detached view of the appointment of Communist ministers, but the Chancellor's personal company with Mitterrand over his insistence that priority should be given to reflection and the battle against unemployment, and the creation of a "European social zone", has moved in sympathy with Mrs Thatcher's view that inflation must be tackled first.

This, and the repeated insistence both of the President and M. Claude Cheysson, Minister for External Relations, that the new Socialist France wished to have special relations with Britain too, has led many French commentators to conclude that the Franco-German honeymoon which began in 1963 was over and that Britain was gradually supplanting France as the privileged ally of the Federal Republic.

Such conclusions, however, overlook the fact that close friendship between France and Germany is not at the mercy of elections or changes at the head of the French state but is an important today to both countries as it was in the days of General de Gaulle or his two successors, for psychological, political, and military reasons. "Everyone in France tells me now that there never was a Paris-Bonn axis, but a privileged

friendship," M. Mitterrand told the German magazine Stern, this week. "I am for a privileged friendship," he added, insisting that it was a friendship between two countries and not between two statesmen.

He continued: "The great affair of the post-war era was the Franco-German reconciliation. That we succeeded in overcoming our antagonisms constituted a major factor in the construction of the Community. This fundamental element of the policy I mean to pursue."

The President brushed aside the objection that he had had breakfast with Mrs Thatcher in Luxembourg with the remark that "Franco-German friendship is not at the mercy of a cup of tea".

M. Claude Cheysson, in an interview with Bild Zeitung today, makes the point even more precisely and rejects the idea advanced by Herr Willy Brandt of a de-nuclearized zone in northern Europe. He goes on to say: "If the Soviet Union does not withdraw its SS-20s, the West must renege with its own missiles."

This is a very valuable demonstration of support for the Chancellor in his battle against the left wing of his own party, on the eve of the summit.

Franco-German relations have inevitably changed in style, since M. Giscard d'Estaing ceased to be head of state; they have not really changed in substance, even though by comparison with M. Raymond Barre, M. Mauroy seemed rather lukewarm when he mentioned them in his policy speech on Wednesday.

If the Paris-Bonn axis is a thing of the past, M. Cheysson insisted on the need to deepen the special relations between the two countries.

Poles may prosecute Gierk

Warsaw, July 10.—A report to the Polish Communist Party Central Committee today raised the possibility of legal proceedings against Mr Edward Gierk, the former party leader, and Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz, a former Prime Minister.

The report was read to the committee, holding its last scheduled session before most of its members are formally swept away in free elections at next week's emergency party congress.

The official news agency Ptas said Mr Jaroszewicz, a Polish-born member in charge of the committee which drew up the report, said charges of misconduct had been justified in 12,000 cases out of a total of 26,000 investigated.

He said that recommendation for expulsion from the party of Mr Gierk and ex-Polish Prime Minister Jaroszewicz, and that there was no precedent for prosecuting a former prime minister.

Mr Gierk said the existing laws were inadequate to handle the prosecution of a former prime minister and recommended that such a move should only be taken after careful reflection. "It will have an unheard of political significance and a huge influence on the Government's future decision-making system."

Mr Gierk was less equivocal on the political fate of Mr Jaroszewicz and other associates of his 10-year rule which ended last September. He said there were recommendations to strip Jaroszewicz of his party cards and state decorations.

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity trade union, has criticised Poland's latest round of strikes, involving employees of the national airline Lot who went on strike yesterday for four hours in protest against the Government's refusal to accept their nominees as general manager.

The Government responded by immediately appointing its candidate, Union leaders in Lot said a threatened all-out strike would go ahead on July 24 unless the authorities back down.

Mr Walesa told a rally in the Baltic port of Gdynia that the closeness of the strikes to next week's party congress could be interpreted as suggesting the Government was trying to stop the meeting taking place.

"If we go on shaking the country like this all the time we will achieve nothing," he said.

Mr Andrzej Antosik, local transport director at Bydgoszcz, resigned today. Bus, tram and taxi drivers went on strike yesterday in a dispute over his alleged use of public employees for private projects.

Solidarity in Kutno, a railway junction, threatened to strike today, said that shortage of food would lead to a two-hour strike by city transport workers on Monday. The union also plans a "march of the hungry" on Wednesday.

The Solidarity committee for the defence of political prisoners today described the arrest of three members of a dissident group as provocative and said it would appeal to the United Nations—Reuters, AP and UPI.

Israelis bomb PLO targets in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 10

Scarcely an hour after Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, had concluded his latest round of discussions with the Lebanese Prime Minister this morning, Israeli jets bombed Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon in the latest attack of its kind this year.

The Palestine Liberation Organization said that bombs were dropped on three villages on both sides of the Zaharani River, south of Sidon. The Israeli military command said that the aircraft had destroyed artillery and Katyusha rockets belonging to the PLO.

Mr Habib may have privately condemned the Israeli raid. Lebanese ministers claim that he regularly criticizes Israel's policy of attacking targets in Lebanon—but he is unlikely to have been more perturbed about the raids than the Syrians.

As far as the Americans are concerned, the stabilization of Lebanon's ceasefire is going according to plan with every Syrian challenge met by now silent for a week.

Damascus newspapers still speak of the dangers of war with Israel and insist that Syria's Sam 6 ground-to-air missiles will not be removed as long as Israel exists. But Syria is thought to be relieved that the present status quo is being maintained in Lebanon and that Mr Habib's formula for a national truce in the country is being accepted.

Both western and Arab diplomats in Beirut are dismissing the Soviet-Syrian military manoeuvres off the Syrian coast as a propaganda exercise that has been overtaken by the lessening of tension between Syria and Israel.

Several of the oil-producing nations, which might formerly have condemned Syria's flirtation with the Soviet Navy, now take the view that because of America's continued support for Tel Aviv after the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, it is only natural for Syria to demonstrate its close alliance with an alternative super power.

Western sources here also said that they did not believe that even as many as four Soviet amphibious naval craft staged practice landings on the Syrian coast—a figure which emanated from the Pentagon last night.

□ Sinai Accord: The Egyptian and Israeli governments have cleared up differences over a multinational force to patrol the Sinai as part of a return of the peninsula to Egyptian sovereignty, an American negotiator said today (Our Cairo Correspondent writes).

The agreement is expected to be signed in the next few days. The composition of the force, which is to number between 1,000 and 3,000 men, has not been disclosed.

Nations considered likely to contribute troops, including Australia and New Zealand, have expressed reservations because the force will be outside United Nations supervision.

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Iran silences the press

Taste of freedom quickly lost

Phil Davison, one of three Reuters correspondents expelled by the Iranians this week, reports from Istanbul on the muzzling of the press in Iran.

Iran's Muslim fundamentalists, who control the Government, judiciary and legislature, have silenced domestic press opposition, restricted freedom of speech and most recently launched a campaign against the foreign press.

In the past year, the clergy-backed Government has closed more than 20 opposition newspapers and driven critical political pamphleteers back underground, where they once operated against the Shah's regime.

More recently, the fundamentalists have launched a campaign of intimidation against foreign reporters, and Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, has asked Iranians to watch one another and report any "counter-revolutionary" gossip.

In the euphoric first few months of the Islamic revolution, when soldiers and revolutionaries paraded with red carnations in their rifle barrels, the streets of Tehran were a babel of political and religious discussions, publications and posters.

The freedom of expression was stunning. While the Army was busy crushing ethnic Kurdish rebels in the west, one could buy Kurdish guerrilla posters of their music in central Tehran.

Despite the Islamic nature of the revolution, the communist literature and portraits of Marx and Lenin were on sale.

In spite of the popularity of Ayatollah Khomeini, Iranians could criticize him or his followers at the risk of nothing more than a fine. The gradual erosion of freedom of expression began a year ago when the independent daily newspaper Banadad was forced to close after crowds of Islamic fundamentalists had occupied its offices on several occasions.

The popular daily Azadegan was shut down by the authorities, as were the organ of the communist Tudeh party, Mardom, and about 20 smaller publications.

Even with those papers gone, opposition to the clergy's overwhelming role in the post-revolutionary establishment was still expressed in the dailies Mizan, which supported the bourgeois policies of Dr Mehdi Bazargan, the former Prime Minister, and Islamic Revolution, published by the then President, Mr Abolmoussa Bani-Sadr.

The offices of Mizan (which means "scales of justice") were vandalized last November and its staff, including its editor, were painted on its walls.

When Mizan, in a leading article last April, questioned whether Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti—who was killed in the Tehran bomb blast last month—had the right to be both the leader of the dominant Islamic Republican Party and the country's Chief Justice, the paper was ordered to close.

That closure brought a strong reaction from President Bani-Sadr, whose newspaper Islamic Revolution had been critical of the only publication critical of the powerful fundamentalists.

Only four dailies survive purge

"We must defend freedom at any price and especially freedom of the press," the President said. "If a newspaper insults me, I do not want to be prosecuted because I know, and past experience makes it clear, that a tyranny over the press is the beginning of complete tyranny."

After a brief reappearance at the end of April, Mizan was closed down again, but this time it was not alone. The President's paper, Islamic Revolution, was also banned, effectively silencing opposition to the fundamentalist regime.

Reuters reported the death of Ayatollah Beheshti hours before the official Iranian press. A Reuters reporter in Tehran telephone Pars was told for its version, he was asked: "Yes, we know he is dead, but we cannot publish it."

In the past week, the campaign against the foreign press has intensified. The foreign press is being expelled from Iran, and the Iranian press is being silenced.

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Mr Bani-Sadr's paper had

Gandhi sees arms race ahead if Zia gets F16s

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, July 10

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today made plain her displeasure and anxiety over Pakistan's proposed purchase of American F16 fighters. "The subcontinent is being pushed wilfully into an arms race," she said.

India has voiced concern ever since the Reagan Administration recognized Pakistan's claim to be a "front line state" by bordering Afghanistan and began talks about arms.

The United States and Pakistan are now in the final stages of working out a \$1,000m arms agreement linked with a \$500m economic package.

Pakistan also wants at least two squadrons of F16s (16 per squadron plus eight reserves) and the first of these will reach Pakistan by the end of this year.

India's ideas of an arms balance with Pakistan are based essentially on the maintenance of overwhelming Indian superiority, commensurate with India's size. The tortured nature of the relationship between the two countries, and the memory of three wars fought in the 34 years since partition, make India eye Pakistan's arms shopping with considerable suspicion.

Mrs Gandhi said today, as she has said before, that India concedes the right of every country to defend itself. But she added that the extent of arming should be legitimate and justified. She made it clear she thinks the F16 is not justified for Pakistan.

"We are deeply concerned. The F16 is a generation ahead of anything operating with other air forces of the area. Other planes are all of late 1970s or early 1970s technology. The F16 is of late 1970s technology."

"In the offensive role it can go much further and carry bigger bomb loads. Its strike capability is at least three times that of the MiG21 (which India has)."

"The subcontinent is being pushed wilfully into an arms race, increasing the financial burden at a time when limited resources should be used for the needs of our people."

She said India is against the collection of highly sophisticated water tank.

State stud stallions fail to cover their keep

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 10

The stallions of the French national studs are under-employed. They cover an average only 25 mares a year, which, according to the Cour des Comptes, the French state audit office, amounts to half their capacity of reproduction.

The annual report of the office, published today, makes a pleasant diversion from the heavy diet of politics. It notes the discrepancy between the estimates of experts, who consider that a stallion can cover 40 to 50 mares a year, and the actual performance of the 1,733 stallions owned by the state.

Perhaps, though the court does not suggest it, it is precisely because they are in a sense government officials, that productivity is so low.

The performance of stallions is even less satisfactory in the case of the heavier breeds and staire horses, where it falls to 16 or even 10 in some depots.

As the state has no claim to any of the foals, the sole income of the national studs is the cost of each covering which varies between 150 and 3,000 francs, but averages about 200 (£18), while the upkeep of the stallions costs 54,500 francs (£5,000) a year.

The court therefore insists on a more economical management of the stud farms, and a raising of the fees for the covering of mares. The reply of the Ministry of Agriculture was that "if the stallions are physically able to cover 40 to 50 mares a year, technical and economic constraints make it impossible to reach this optimum."

This is one of the many gems to be gleaned from this year's report. Another is the discovery by the state auditors that over eight years 140 kilograms of state archives, mostly original documents of the ancient regime and the First Empire, had been stolen by an assiduous reader.

In 1978, a research worker saw to his astonishment some of the archives he had consulted on sale at the Hotel Drouot, the central auction rooms in Paris. "The administration, like individuals, has lapses of memory," the report says.

It points to the destruction of archives through neglect, damp, rats, as well as theft. Reproduction of archives on microfilm is not satisfactory, and the credits available are so small that it would require 400 years at the present rate to place on microfilm the archives of the land forces alone.

The report notes that the state does not seem to have an accurate idea of the property it owns. Generally estimated at two and a half million hectares of land, and 195 million square metres of floor space. The French school in Athens, and the Casa Velasquez in Madrid are not to be found in the inventories.

It also discovered that at Aix-en-Provence, the vehicles of the public works technical study centre left the car park in the morning with new tyres and returned in the evening with old ones, while secretaries without any qualifications were paid 10,000 francs (£900) a month.

In the preamble to its report the court notes that its responsibilities have been extended in the last few years, and through additional nationalizations will be even wider, but its credits have remained unchanged.

EIGER DEATHS
Grindelwald, July 10.—Two climbers in a group of six South Koreans, seeking shelter in a Swiss Alps thunderstorm, were killed by lightning on the Eiger mountain.



A bouquet for Señora Perón on her arrival in Madrid, but no words for her fans at the airport.

Scuffles as Señora Peron lands in Spain

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 10

Señora María Estela Perón, the former Argentine President, arrived here from Buenos Aires today for what is expected to be a brief stay after her release from detention.

A few hundred spectators and nearly as many reporters and cameramen were on hand for the arrival of the widow of the late director, Juan Domingo Perón.

Wearing a beige blouse and carrying a bouquet of red roses, Señora Perón walked pale-faced through the arrival lounge, ignoring the scuffles between photographers and the 20 or so bodyguards who formed a tight ring around her.

She stepped into the back seat of a waiting Mercedes and waved to supporters chanting her nickname, "Isabel, Isabel, Isabel."

Then, to the sound of the sirens of an escort of unmarked police cars, she was driven away without having said a word for the public. She arrived at the luxurious Ritz hotel in the centre of Madrid soon afterwards.

Señora Pilar Franco, the 84-year-old sister of the late Spanish dictator, also arrived in Madrid today on another flight. A friend of the former Argentine President, Señora Pilar, said in Argentina that Señora Perón would spend about six weeks with her in north western Spain. She confirmed this on arrival here.

There was apparently no representative of either the Argentine Embassy or the Spanish Government on hand to greet the former President for her first visit to Spain since she left in 1973 to return with her husband to Argentina.

Land of the rising sun power station

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, July 10

With industrial nations running neck-and-neck to develop solar power Japan is to open a solar power station generating electricity in the Kagawa prefecture later this month. Computers will align 13,000 mirrors with the Sun to deflect its rays on to a 210ft water tower.

In this experimental project the concentration of reflected sunlight will heat the bottom of the tower to temperatures of about 500 degrees centigrade and convert the water into steam.

The principles are simple. In the same way that a child uses a mirror to deflect sunlight on to a wall, the computers will keep panels of highly polished heliostats around the tower aligned with the Sun. The Sun's rays will then be deflected upwards on to the blackened bottom of a water tank at the top of a 210ft tower.

When the Sun is deflected upwards the black bottom of the water tank turns white with heat and the steam is used to drive a turbine and generate electricity. Mr Nobuyuki Kuribayashi, the project manager, says.

Constructed on 100,000 square yards of a beach at a cost of £22m, the solar power station is designed to generate 1,000 kilowatts of electricity an hour. In simple terms, the solar power station is capable of lighting 16,600 conventional 60 watt light bulbs.

Another plant in the same area, using a huge parabolic mirror to deflect concentrated sunlight on to water pipes, will be opened later this year.

The two plants are also designed to store heated steam in thermal tanks which can be used to drive generators for an additional three hours after sunset.

The initial cost of constructing a solar power station is about 10 times higher than the cost of a hydro-electric plant and 20 times higher than the cost of building a conventional station. Mr Kuribayashi states. "But we are still at the experimental stage and we cannot estimate the cost if it is put into commercial use."

Scientists who developed the project point out that solar power stations at present can only supplement conventional plants.

"There are great advantages in constructing solar power stations. There is no pollution, no threat of radioactive leaks and an inexhaustible supply of cheap energy. But there is the obvious drawback. The plant cannot function at night or on rainy days. And under the best conditions it takes two hours to reheat the water once the tank has cooled down."

A spokesman for the Electric Power Development Company, which sponsored the project, explains.

"The cleverness of the Japanese system lies in the arrangement of the battery of mirrors to follow the Sun constantly to obtain the highest efficiency in gathering its rays (Our Science Editor writes)."

Very large mirror systems are in use elsewhere as solar collectors, used for instance for smelting metal, but their application to power stations in Japan and elsewhere is a significant development.

Completion of the Japanese solar power station underlines the intense competition between industrial countries to test the commercial potential of this source of energy.

The first station of this type, which is also the same size as the Japanese design, is a 1,000 kilowatt station built as part of the European commission's joint research programme.

A 10,000 kilowatt power station using the same principles as the Japanese one is under construction in California.

Senate committee backs US anti-abortion Bill

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 10

The apparently irresistible conservative bandwagon brought in with the Republican electoral victories rolls on as an anti-abortion Bill edges closer to legislation.

A judicial sub-committee of the Senate, chaired by the conservative John East from North Carolina, reported favourably by a three to two majority yesterday on a Bill which would accord all the rights of law to an unborn foetus.

The Bill is in response to a Supreme Court decision eight years ago which declared that unborn children were not entitled to the protection given by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution which forces individual states "not to deprive persons of life without due process of law".

If the new Bill were to become law it would define a person as being in existence at the moment of conception. Senator East said of the Bill: "It does not make abortion murder."

But Senator Max Baucus, a Democrat from Massachusetts, who has led the opposition to the Bill, said it would prevent individual states from either providing funds from abortion

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Bolivia asks for UN aid in drug fight

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, July 10

Bolivia appealed to the United Nations today for help in combating "the international drug mafia" responsible for the increasing illegal trafficking in cocaine in North and South America and Western Europe.

Its delegate, Señor Saavedra Weiss, told the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) that large areas on the slopes of the Andes were being exploited for coca leaf cultivation. Increased demand for cocaine meant that financial inducements were irresistible to the Indian peasants. An estimated 60 per cent of them relied on this for their livelihood.

He asked for United Nations cooperation in combating the traffickers, in rehabilitating indigenous addicts and in promoting alternative crops with assured markets for Bolivian farmers. He pointed out that the United States alone was spending some \$2,000m (£1,000m) annually in rehabilitating drug addicts. The cocaine trade was now regarded as perhaps the most lucrative form of illicit commerce in the world.

Ecosoc has before it a report from the United Nations, 30-nation Commission on Narcotic Drugs which says that cocaine—about 90 per cent of the world's coca leaf is grown in Bolivia and Peru—is being seized in increasing quantities in countries of Western Europe.

In North America, it adds, smoking of so-called "free base" cocaine—concentrated in an alkaline base—is a new and more dangerous pattern.

Chess delay regretted by masters

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 10

Grandmasters and champions of the Soviet chess world have joined in a chorus of condemnation of the decision by the president of the World Chess Federation to postpone the Karpov-Korchnoi world championship.

Mr Mikhail Tal, a former world champion, told Tass yesterday that the decision, taken by Mr Fridrick Olafsson in an attempt to persuade Moscow to allow Korchnoi's family to emigrate, was incredible. He said it was without precedent and ignored the wishes of Anatoly Karpov, the world champion. Karpov now had the right to refuse to play at Merano.

"It is simply absurd to make the date of the match dependent on the arrival of Korchnoi's wife," Mr Tal said. He was supported today by Mr Lev Polugayevsky, a Soviet grandmaster who said matches involving Korchnoi were always accompanied by scandals and incidents. He accused Mr Olafsson of showing favouritism for Korchnoi and violating the rules of the chess federation.

Tass today carried interviews with Florencio Campanez, the federation's vice-president, and with the Russian chess federation also attacking the postponement of the match from September 19 to October 19.

Viktor Korchnoi defected from the Soviet Union in 1976.

Correction
A report yesterday from Paris on President Mitterrand's interview in *Sterna* referred wrongly to the Soviet Backfire missile. The passage should have read: "The stationing of Soviet SS20 missiles and Backfire bombers disrupts this balance in Europe."

Russia rejects EEC plan as unacceptable

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow, July 10

The Soviet Union today publicly dismissed an EEC plan for an international conference on Afghanistan as unacceptable.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, was quoted by the official Tass news agency as saying the conference plan, outlined here on Monday by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, was unrealistic and unacceptable.

On Monday Mr Gromyko said only that the plan was unrealistic and the addition of the word "unacceptable" for the first time appeared to mark a definitive rejection by the Kremlin.

Mr Gromyko made his remarks during a meeting with Dr Habib Mangal, the Afghan Ambassador in Moscow, apparently to brief him on the Carrington mission.

After his talks with Mr Gromyko Lord Carrington said the Soviet Foreign Minister had

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CANADIAN MPs GET PAY RISE

From John Best, Ottawa, July 10

Canadian MPs have voted themselves a 31 per cent pay rise on the eve of what is supposed to be their summer vacation. But now it appears that they will have to delay their holiday.

Under legislation introduced and swiftly passed in the Commons yesterday, MPs' basic salaries will rise to \$40,200 (£17,600) a year from \$32,700. The increase includes an automatic 7 per cent rise which took effect from January 1, to help offset the higher cost of living.

The salary increase was approved by 159 votes to 10, paving the way for a three-month summer adjournment.

However, this carefully laid plan was upset last night when Mr Joe Clark, leader of the Conservative Opposition, announced that his party would attempt to block the adjournment until the Canadian postal strike had been settled.

A glass of death costing 3p
From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi, July 10

There is little doubt that the people who have died in Bangalore and Mysore, in south India, were the victims of an organised criminal network. In a leading article, headlined "Mass Murder", *The Times of India* says: "There can be no greater indictment of our society than the sickening regularity with which people are poisoned by laced alcohol."

The victims of these atrocities are the poorest of the poor. Their murderers are the traders and operators of stills who are increasingly able to buy protection for their criminal pursuits.

It cost only three pence for a glass of "Moonshine". But after drinking it, people fell like flies—dead and dying. By tonight 323 were dead, and there were pictures on the front pages of rows of bodies in the mortuaries of Bangalore.

There is a hue and cry about the makers of the deadly spirit and there is outrage in the Indian press. A thorough investigation has been promised.

In the end, however, it will make little difference. The manufacture of illicit spirit is too large and profitable a business to be destroyed. It involves a network of thieves, suppliers

of alcohol, liquor shop owners and smugglers. And it flourishes with the connivance of policemen, excise officials and others who are bribed with the profits.

The drinkers of Moonshine are almost always the poor who cannot afford a bottle of safe spirit at around £2.50 a bottle. Even a bottle of beer at 40p or 50p is well beyond the means of people who only earn a few rupees a day.

Safe liquor is kept out of their reach by the high prices charged by distillers and brewers and the duty levied by state governments.

Bea Leeder get up to 1% Extra

OPEN AN EXTRA INTEREST ACCOUNT

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Saturday Review

Felix Barker describes a rare find: a vivid watercolour impression of London as it was in Regency days. It is an extraordinary view extending from the Tower to Surrey County Gaol, with landmarks that can still be seen today.

An artist's eye above London, 1810

If we were in a balloon 400ft above the Thames on a summer's day in about 1810 this is the view we would have of shipping in the Thames, the spires of the City churches, the wharves of Bermondsey and the river winding away to distant Richmond.

This remarkable panorama of Regency London was discovered in the attic of a small house in New York State by a woman clearing out her late uncle's effects. Of all unlikely things, it was rolled up in a barrel where it had evidently lain neglected for some time.

"It was very beat up", she recalls, "and somewhat torn."

As she spread the painting out, and gently brushed away the surface dirt, she was, she realized, looking west across the City to Westminster. She says she immediately fell in love with the painting, and, through friends, got in touch with the experts in London who could best advise her about the details.

The "Rhinebeck Panorama" is so large that only part of it is reproduced here. Painted in watercolour on four sheets, it has an overall width of nearly nine feet, and to avoid loss of detail the right-hand sheet has been excluded. This still permits a wide-angle view which spans three-quarters of a mile between the Tower of London and Surrey County Jail south of the borough. The jail, demolished in 1879, is the oblong building just above the smoke from a fire blazing south of Tooley Street.

The chapel of the Philanthropic Society in St George's Road, Southwark, was not opened until 1806, and Waterloo Bridge, started in 1811, is not there — though its future position is indicated by a faint line. A livery company barge is heading for Tower Crane Wharf where a lighter is discharging a cannon, and if the ceremony could be ascertained the date might be pinpointed. The Bermondsey fire should also provide a clue, but the conflagration does not correspond with any reported in *The Times* between those years. Perhaps the fire, like the event, is just the artist's fancy.

In 1810 we would expect to find, as we do, only two City bridges and the one at Westminster. Traffic pours across London Bridge in the foreground; then comes Blackfriars; and Westminster Bridge is round the wide loop of the river. Like Waterloo Bridge, Hungerford and Southwark bridges have still to be built.

Near the fire, a funeral is taking place in the burial ground of St John's (off present-day Tower Bridge Road). Further away, and dominating the rooftops, the spire of St George's, Bermondsey, leads the eye westwards to the fields of Lambeth where there are windmills, smoking brick kilns, and a shot tower (on the site of Queen Elizabeth Hall). Another tower for manufacturing shot for guns is at the south end of London Bridge.

Nearby St Thomas's Hospital with double courtyard and central cupola was demolished to make way for London Bridge Station in 1862. Across the river, and south of St John's with its four corner towers in Smith

Square, acres of Pimlico look as rural as parts of Lambeth. To this marshy area rubble from the excavations of St Katharine's Dock is soon to provide foundations for Thomas Cubitt's squares and terraces in Belgravia.

The City presents a positive anthology of churches, their spires rivaling the masts of the congested ships, some of which are waiting to unload dutiable goods at the 20 Legal Quays between the Tower and London Bridge.

So detailed and spirited is the scene that the impression is of a totally reliable view. But Ralph Hyde, keeper of prints and maps at the Guildhall, warns us to temper enthusiasm for the painting's beauty with caution. As keeper of prints and drawings at the Guildhall, to whom the owner of the panorama entrusted research, Mr Hyde has discovered that many features do not stand up to close comparison with maps of the period such as Richard Horwood's 1807 Survey.

Riverside buildings are shown convincingly, especially Hartley's Wharf (though not Hartley's as spelt), and Thomas Ripley's Custom House corresponds with contemporary prints. On the whole, roads are accurate, and this we can see is true of many still-existing landmarks. But the churches are out of scale and sometimes wrongly positioned. St Martin-in-the-Fields towers over a tiny Adelphi, and distant churches are often grotesquely large.

Peter Jackson, chairman of the London Topographical Society, has a theory about this. After identifying 200 buildings in the painting, Mr Jackson believes that they were "lifted" from a different source such as William Maitland's 1739 history of London and imposed on the panorama. This suggests that the "Rhinebeck" view may be the work of more than one person. The topography is clearly by a highly accomplished and subtle artist almost in the William Daniell class, but he may well have brought in a second artist for the churches and a marine painter for the shipping.

Fortunately the artist who painted all the varied vessels that so entrance the eye knew his ships. This is confirmed by the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. An almost pedantic display of knowledge has gone into the drawing of rigging and of fishing smacks, hoys, lighters and a London Assurance fire engine.

Even so, a number of the vessels do not, strangely, correspond with surviving records. The *Enterprise*, a receiving ship for pressed sailors, anchored off the Tower, is shown as a two-decker 40-gun warship when it should be a single-decker 28-gun frigate.

As well as outsize churches and maritime discrepancies, another question has to be faced. Why was the "Rhinebeck" Panorama painted with such care, in such spectacular detail, technically inconvenient for converting into an engraving and too unwieldy to hang on a wall?

"It is my very strong suspicion", says Mr Hyde, "that what we have here is the design for an 'entertainment' panorama. Greatly enlarged panoramas of this sort were exhibited

at places like the Colosseum, Regent's Park, and specially designed circular buildings in Leicester Square and the Strand.

"The purpose of these panoramas — of cities, naval victories and royal occasions — was to create a scene so realistic that the viewer momentarily thought himself actually involved in the scene depicted."

No record exists of the "Rhinebeck" Panorama being enlarged and exhibited, but we can imagine how effective it would have been on a vast curved surface seen from a raised platform. Spectators sometimes hired telescopes to examine features closely, and they would want well-known churches depicted in architectural detail.

Possibly the churches were put in too large purposely on the original design, and the scenic painters having used the information for their scaled-up work then reduced them to their correct proportions. Alternatively the public may have accepted the convention.

Those acquainted with London views will find the "Rhinebeck" Panorama curiously similar to the much later "Aeronautical View of London" by Robert Havell Junior published in 1831, indeed so similar that Havell obviously copied it. Havell's involvement is our chief clue in the mystery of how the 1810 painting reached the United States.

Havell, a successful artist with a print shop in Oxford Street, went to America with his family in 1839, taking with him several hundred engraved copper plates and a number of paintings. Among them, we may surmise, was the prototype for his "Aeronautical View."

After a period in New York City Havell moved first to Osining and then to Tarrytown in New York State where he died in 1878. Fifty-eight miles up the Hudson on the main road from Tarrytown is the small town of Rhinebeck. At Rhinebeck the panorama found its home and was so unceremoniously relegated to a barrel in the attic of Mr William Gray.

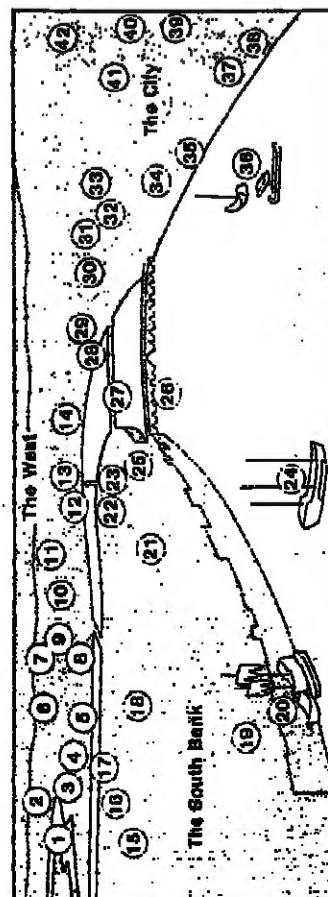
Until she visited Rhinebeck on the death of Mr Gray, her uncle in the early 1970s, "Mrs J" (who wishes to remain anonymous) knew nothing of the panorama's existence. When she took it from the barrel, she was seeing it for the first time. The edges were badly tattered and have been trimmed, which explains why the sheets do not exactly join up.

That Mr Gray was not interested in the panorama, which he appears to have inherited, seems confirmed by the fact that he did not bequeath it in his will. Mrs J took a fancy to the painting, and her mother, Mr Gray's sister, said she could take it back to her home in Canada. This is where it is now.

With the publication of the panorama by the London Topographical Society next week it is hoped that new information may be gained. The mystery of the artist badly needs clearing up. So, too, does the question of the event depicted, and how, after Robert Havell's death, the panorama found its way into the attic in Rhinebeck.

A limited number of copies, on four sheets, printed in colour by Westminster Press, will be available to the public, price £12 (plus £1.50 p. & p.) obtainable from the London Topographical Society, c/o The Bishopsgate Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

A guide to the landmarks of the capital then and now



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>THE WEST</p> <p>1. Battersea Bridge.
2. Battersea Church.
3. Nine Elms Hall.
4. Richmond Palace.
5. Richmond Hospital.
6. Pimlico.
7. Ranelagh Rotunda.
8. St. John's.
9. St. James's.
10. Westminster Abbey.
11. House of Commons.
12. St. Margaret's.
13. Buckingham Palace.
14. Kensington Palace.
15. Kensington Palace.
16. Kensington Palace.
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29. Kensington Palace.
30. Kensington Palace.
31. Kensington Palace.
32. Kensington Palace.</p> | <p>THE CITY</p> <p>33. St. George's Church.
34. St. George's Church.
35. St. George's Church.
36. St. George's Church.
37. St. George's Church.
38. St. George's Church.
39. St. George's Church.
40. St. George's Church.
41. St. George's Church.
42. St. George's Church.</p> | <p>THE SOUTH BANK</p> <p>43. Surrey County Gaol.
44. Surrey County Gaol.
45. Surrey County Gaol.
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62. Surrey County Gaol.</p> |
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Children's books/Brian Alderson

Testaments of youth

This is the season for meaning about the Library Association's Carnegie Medal, an annual award for a distinguished children's book. Some of the most meaningful come from those librarians who don't care about distinction and declare that children never read the be-muddled choices; the rest of it comes from the book trade, who complain about amateurish publicity.

They have a pretty good case. The *Times* for instance was not informed about this year's award, but I don't believe that anything but marginal improvements are possible. For the truth is that much of the public for children's books — children and their parents — are only short-stay customers. They have neither the intensity of interest nor the experience which is characteristic of the literate who get steamed up about awards for adult books.

Where things like the Carnegie Medal can play a significant role is among professional dealers in children's books — the publishers, booksellers, librarians and teachers who develop a long-term knowledge and for whom arguments about distinction can have practical implications. Here the publicity is better focused, and only the teaching profession seems to dwell in almost total ignorance of the Library Association's endeavours.

It is tempting to hope that some beneficial effects will flow from this year's award, which has gone to Peter Dickinson for his collection of stories from the Old Testament, *City of Gold* (Gollancz £5.95). It is a remarkable book on three counts: first, its form, with each story being told through a person, as in the most celebrated instance — "David and Goliath" — is backed by a sergeant on a Babylonian parade-ground; second, its virtuosity, with Dickinson managing the different voices with only rare lapses into abstraction or into heavy-handed explanation; and third, its illustrations, Michael Foreman providing a set of drawings and water colours which are the most immediate sign of how forcefully the book gets to grips with some well-worn material.

For in all the debate that has gone on recently about the lamentable assault on English in new versions of the Bible, little has been said about the equally lamentable way it is presented to that impressionable congregation — children. The Bible story industry shares with the pornography trade some interesting features (much publication outside normal trade channels, text slanted towards different predilections, much selling through specialist outlets) and innocent bystanders

and critics do not always realize how far the dignity of the Bible is reduced to triviality through a host of obscure picture pamphlets, strip-cartoons, quasi-style catechisms and pop-up books.

On the surface of this junk there drifts a quantity of more generally marketed Bible books which set no better standard. It is depressing, for instance, to see the currency enjoyed by Jenny Robertson's Bible stories. These are sold jointly by the Scripture Union and Ladybird Books and are now reaching a climax of popularity with the appearance of *The New Testament* (Ladybird, £3.95) published to coincide with Yorkshire Television's production, *God's Story*. Miss Robertson's banal prose will make a good foundation for readers moving on to the *New English Bible*, but for some of us there can be only gratitude to an unfashionable education which allows us to hear the old, such as this:

"The Lord is with you, Mary, the angel said. He is pleased with you. He will make a baby grow inside you; a little boy who is to be Jesus..."

It is depressing to find that Puffin Books, notable in the past for the standards they have set, have now added their weight to debasements of this kind. The tone of the *Puffin Children's Bible* (£2.50) can be gauged from the picture on the cover, in which Jesus in a yellow anorak seems to be addressing the Bash Street kids, a suitable visual preface to 256 gaudy pages of quick-fire cliché:

"I am Gabriel, one of God's messenger-angels," he said. "I have a message for you from God." Mary could hardly believe her ears. She felt scared and she wondered what the angel could mean...

It does not have to be like that. There have been gallant efforts to retell the Bible in graceful modern English, such as Philip Turner's *The Bible Story* (OUP £5.95); and there have been several fine attempts to bring the Authorized Version close to children either through adaptations such as Walter De La Mare's *Stories from the Bible* (Faber £2.75 paperback) or through the use of the text itself, most notably Stephen Bodley's *Bible picture books* published by the Bodley Head and now, significantly, out of print.

If the Carnegie Award to Peter Dickinson's *City of Gold* can revive interest in such serious and honest undertakings then it deserves a better reception than moans.



One of Michael Foreman's illustrations for the award-winning *City of Gold* by Peter Dickinson

Collectors' Diary / Geraldine Norman

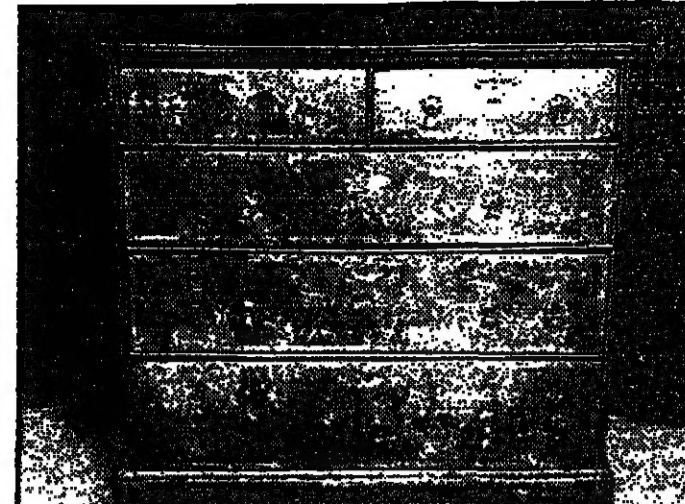
The clues in Dr Newton's zoo



Three rams in a landscape from Dr Newton's zoo, £4,500



Pale grey horse from the Newton collection, £1,600



Early eighteenth-century chest of drawers from SW7

Dr Isaac Newton's Zoo goes on sale at Blount and Sons of Davies Street, London W1, on Monday. Dr Newton, who died last year, was formerly director of medical services in Hong Kong. He used his spare time to build and carry this investigation further.

Every year one or two highly trained experts slip off from Sotheby's and Christie's to set up in business for themselves. Harari and Johns is the latest art dealing firm to be spawned by Sotheby's and a powerful combination.

Derek Johns has long headed Sotheby's Old Master department. Philip Harari came in two years ago to coordinate Sotheby's overseas offices. His background is essentially financial; he spent 12 years in South Africa with the Oppenheimer group and was scooped up by Barclays International by Jacob Rothschild to become managing director of Columbia's, the Bond Street dealers.

With premises at 173 New Bond Street, the partners intend to lay the accent on quality, arranging private sales of Old Masters, Impressionists and drawings. Having expert tax consultants, they hope to offer a special service on private treaty sales to the nation: with major tax concessions available, these can be very advantageous to owners of great art if you know how to handle the red tape — and they do. A commission rate of 5 per cent will be negotiable downwards.

Awake, you clock collectors: the third annual Clocks for Everyone exhibition is on today and tomorrow at Kensington Town Hall, open from 10 am

to 6 pm, admission £1.50 (£1 for children and OAPs). Dealers in antique clocks, antique clock restorers, reproduction clock makers and all those who supply services, components and books to assist the horologist are to be found there.

Are you looking for a chest of drawers? If so a visit to the Antique Chest of Drawers Shop at 56 New King's Road, London SW6, may prove useful. Bucking the usual pattern of generalized antique dealing, proprietor Peter Schicht has decided to specialize in this one item.

After all, every home must have one, if not two or three, and antique examples are often cheaper than new ones from a department store.

With a constant turnover, there are some 20 in stock at the moment ranging from the early eighteenth century to about 1840. Prices run between £200 and £1,000.

The Great Japan Exhibition, as it is to be known, opens at the Royal Academy in Piccadilly on October 24. It is also the Royal Academy's "great" winter exhibition and the largest, most important display of Japanese art to be mounted in Britain this century. It can be confidently predicted that everyone who is anyone will be enthused by Japanese art next winter.

So the prescient collector should be buying now, before the Japan boom gets going. The exhibition is devoted to art of the Edo period (1600-1868), so it is on this period that one should concentrate. The market in seventeenth-century Arisa porcelain is at a low ebb at present and looks well worth attention. The grand Kakiemon

pieces are sought after but dishes and other wares emulating the Chinese Wan Li style, both coloured and blue and white, are not in favour. Prices are in the £50 to £300 bracket.

Oriental paintings are also at present largely overlooked, with little expertise available in the West. Since they will be well represented in the "great exhibition", they are likely to come up regularly in the autumn. Brush paintings by named artists of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries currently sell for £200 to £1,500, a modest level compared with their European counterparts.

The only exceptions to this rule are paintings by artists well-known for their prints, such as Hokusai or Utamaro; prints are now more highly valued than paintings.

I am indebted for these tips to Neil Davy of Sotheby's who points out that he has a sale of Japanese paintings on July 30. I can point out, without his help, that the sale is one day after the royal wedding and many cognoscenti will already be on holiday.

Roy Miles, the Duke Street, St James's, picture dealer, is offering a free appraisal service to really high office densities can be achieved by deep-plan office buildings of only three or four storeys. It follows that those developers and architects wanting towers do so for non-functional reasons: a bit of swagger on London's skyline. At our expense. Yet if a really fine building is postulated, then we should not necessarily agree with what Wynne Jones says about the height limitation.

The quality of the design matters as much as the height. Much the same may be said for the plot ratio argument. What can be said from the evidence to hand is that the architectural quality in general varies from the terrible to the mediocre with touches of hilarious vulgarity (the Thames Bridge project by R. Seifert and Partners) on the way. But in no case — save the proposals for Coin Street by Richard Rogers and Partners — do the architects seem to have understood the need to design urban space and made the attempt to do so.

The Coin Street proposal is huge, and consists mostly of offices in large building complexes. Its bulk may be too great and its social content too certain to be much greater. But nevertheless it does concentrate on creating spaces in the form of giant-scaled arcades. Rogers was the architect for the Centre Pompidou in Paris, a participation in street shows, acrobats and stalls is positively medieval in its success. It is just possible that he could bring the same atmosphere to London's South Bank. It is to be hoped that he gets the chance. In general, it is time that people ceased to dodge the question of what form of development they want for the Thames bank, what it should contain and what it should look like. It is no longer adequate to criticize purely on a question of height or mass. Nor should we get away with complaints about "faceless office blocks". If we want faces on our office blocks, it is not about time we started to think positively about the features we would like to see?

Cookery / Shona Crawford Poole

Strawberry-saver

Still, for the moment, on the subject of strawberries, and as I would have continued if there had been space last week, an iced strawberry soufflé is an elegant pudding which can be made with the good bits of bruised or damaged strawberries. The fruit must, of course, be ripe and well flavoured.

Iced strawberry soufflé
Serves six to eight

240 g (12 oz) ripe strawberries
110 g (4 oz) granulated sugar
2 large eggs, separated
110 g (4 oz) icing sugar
150 ml (¼ pint) double cream
1 tablespoon iced water

Turn the freezer to its coldest setting and prepare a 1.2 litre (2 pint) soufflé dish with a paper or foil collar which stands at least 2.5 cm (1 inch) above the rim of the dish.

Hull, wash and dry the strawberries. Rub them through a sieve or process them lightly in a blender and strain the pulp. Add the granulated sugar and stir from time to time until it has dissolved, then refrigerate the purée for an hour or more to develop the flavour.

Put the egg yolks in a bowl and add half the icing sugar. Beat lightly together, then set the bowl over a pan of just simmering water and continue beating. When the mixture is warm, mix in the strawberry purée and beat until the egg mixture is cool and has tripled its original volume. Chill the mousse thoroughly.

Whisk the egg whites in another bowl until they are foamy. Add the remaining icing sugar and continue beating until the meringue holds stiff peaks.

Whip the cream with the iced water until it forms soft peaks. Combine the chilled strawberry purée and egg mousse. Add the meringue and the whipped cream and whisk them lightly together. Turn the mixture into the prepared soufflé dish and freeze until firm. If your freezer runs at a very low temperature, the soufflé may become rock hard. Ripen it for about 15 minutes in the refrigerator before serving. Peel off the paper collar before serving the soufflé, which may be decorated with whipped cream and whole strawberries.

Raspberries are coming into season now and they make a particularly fine sorbet. A little Kirsch added to the mixture is a pleasing addition. But beware of adding any alcohol to sorbets or ice creams if you are freezing them in the ice-making compartment of a small refrigerator as alcohol inhibits freezing. Freezers with three or four-star ratings will cope.

Raspberry sorbet
Serves six to eight

450 g (1 lb) ripe raspberries
Juice of 2 oranges
225 g (8 oz) granulated sugar
2 tablespoons Kirsch (optional)
2 egg whites
2 tablespoons icing sugar

Wash the raspberries and remove the seeds. Put them in a blender with the orange juice and blend until smooth. Strain the mixture through a fine sieve and add the sugar. If you are using Kirsch, add it now. Pour the mixture into a small refrigerator and freeze for 15 minutes or until the sorbet is firm. Serve hot or cold with cream or vanilla ice cream.

Turn the freezer or refrigerator freezing compartment to its coldest setting. Rub the raspberries through a fine sieve to remove the seeds or process them briefly in a blender and strain the purée.

Mix the raspberry purée with the orange juice, granulated sugar and Kirsch. Stir from time to time until the sugar has dissolved, then chill the purée for an hour or more to develop the flavour. Turn the purée into a flat-bottomed plastic box or metal container, cover, and freeze until the mixture has the texture of stiff slush.

Beat the egg whites until foamy, add the icing sugar, and continue beating until the meringue holds stiff peaks.

Tip the partially-frozen ice into a chilled bowl and beat it vigorously until smooth. Add the meringue and beat lightly together. Return the mixture covered to the freezer, and freeze until firm.

To serve, soften a little in the refrigerator, if necessary, and scoop into glasses.

There are some splendidly dark, juicy cherries around this summer and I have at last got round to making a traditional French country pudding with them that I have been meaning to try for years. Its name, *clafoutis*, is pretty enough, and the pudding, of cherries baked in a rich creamy batter that is not quite custard nor yet quite cake, matches it very well.

Clafoutis
Serves four to six

680g (1½ lbs) ripe black cherries
2 large eggs
85g (3oz) caster sugar
3 tablespoons plain flour
¼ teaspoon salt
150ml (¼ pint) double cream
300ml (½ pint) fresh milk
2 tablespoons Kirsch (optional)

Stone the cherries and arrange them in the bottom of a well-buttered, shallow, oven-proof dish.

Put the eggs and sugar in a bowl and beat them well together until the mixture is thick and light. Add the flour and salt and beat until smooth. Gradually beat in the cream, milk and Kirsch to make a light batter.

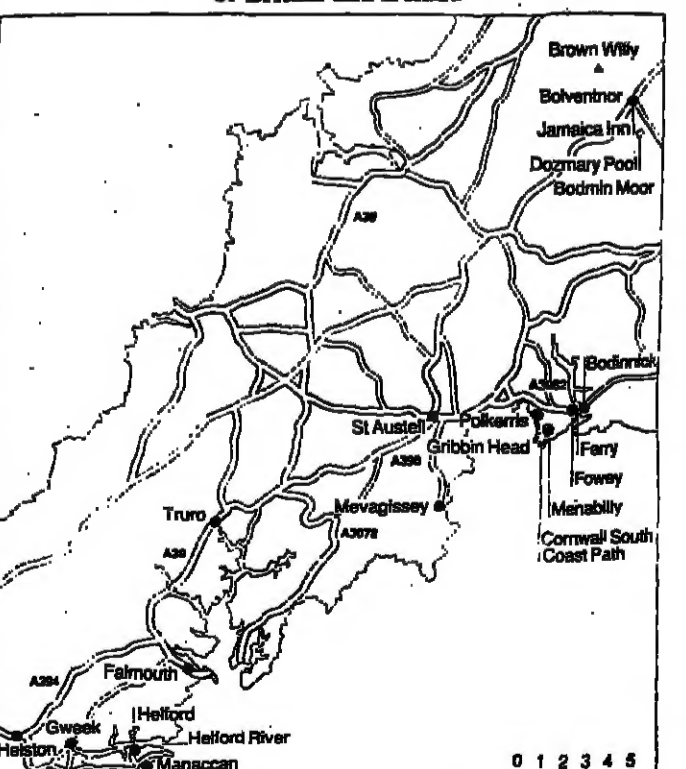
Pour the batter over the cherries and bake the pudding in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for about 45 minutes, or until the *clafoutis* is golden brown on top, and set, but not too firm. Sprinkle with a little sugar on top, and then, chilled cream to pour over it.

Cherries that are not quite sweet or juicy enough to enjoy raw are much improved by baking with a little sugar. For 450g (1lb) cherries add the juice of an orange and three tablespoons of brown sugar. Put them all in an oven-proof dish, cover with foil or a lid, and bake in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 15 minutes or until the juices run. Serve hot or cold with cream or vanilla ice cream.

A day out

Daphne du Maurier's Cornwall

A summer guide to places worth visiting in the countryside of Britain and Ireland



For many people the romance of Cornwall and its lawless seafaring history are indivisible from Daphne du Maurier's novels. Her stories — *Rebecca*, *Jamaica Inn*, *Frenchman's Creek* — are steeped in the magic of Cornwall, whose coves, creeks and lonely moors can still conjure up visions of the days when smuggling was the mainstay of many a Cornish community.

For a day out in du Maurier's Cornwall, where better to begin than the little port of Fowey, where the authoress herself first fell in love with Cornwall at the age of five. She lived there a while at a house just below Bodinnick Ferry, and later moved to Menability, about one mile (2km) west of Fowey, where she lived for 26 years.

Menability is thought to be the model for Manderley in *Rebecca*. It is not open to visitors, but a splendid walk from Fowey along the Cornwall South Coast Path passes within half a mile (1km) of the house as it rounds Gribbin Head to Polkerris, setting for *The House on the Strand*.

Look at the Ordnance Survey map of Truro and Falmouth (Sheet 204) and you will see, just west of Helford, a narrow finger of the Helford River, called Frenchman's Fil. Now

adays the inlet is better known as "Frenchman's Creek", after du Maurier's novel.

To visit this secluded creek, take the road from Gweek to Manaccan and turn off to the left where the sign says "Kestle". You will then have to leave your car and walk the last few hundred yards. Alternatively, there are regular boat trips to Frenchman's Creek and from lovely Helford River from Falmouth harbour during the holiday season. Manaccan has a church with a fig tree growing from the tower and a good village pub, the New Inn.

In the old days, contraband ran ashore at spots like Frenchman's Creek and often smuggled further inland before being distributed to other parts of the country. A popular hiding place was the wild and empty expanse of Bodinnick Moor, not far from the Devon border. This is the setting for *Jamaica Inn* and at Bodinnick the granite-built 18th-century Jamaica Inn still offers hospitality to travellers.

From The Sunday Times Book of 1000s Great Britain and Ireland, published in paperback by Macdonald Futura, £3.95. © Times Newspapers Ltd (The Sunday Times Magazine) 1981.

Architecture / Charles McKean

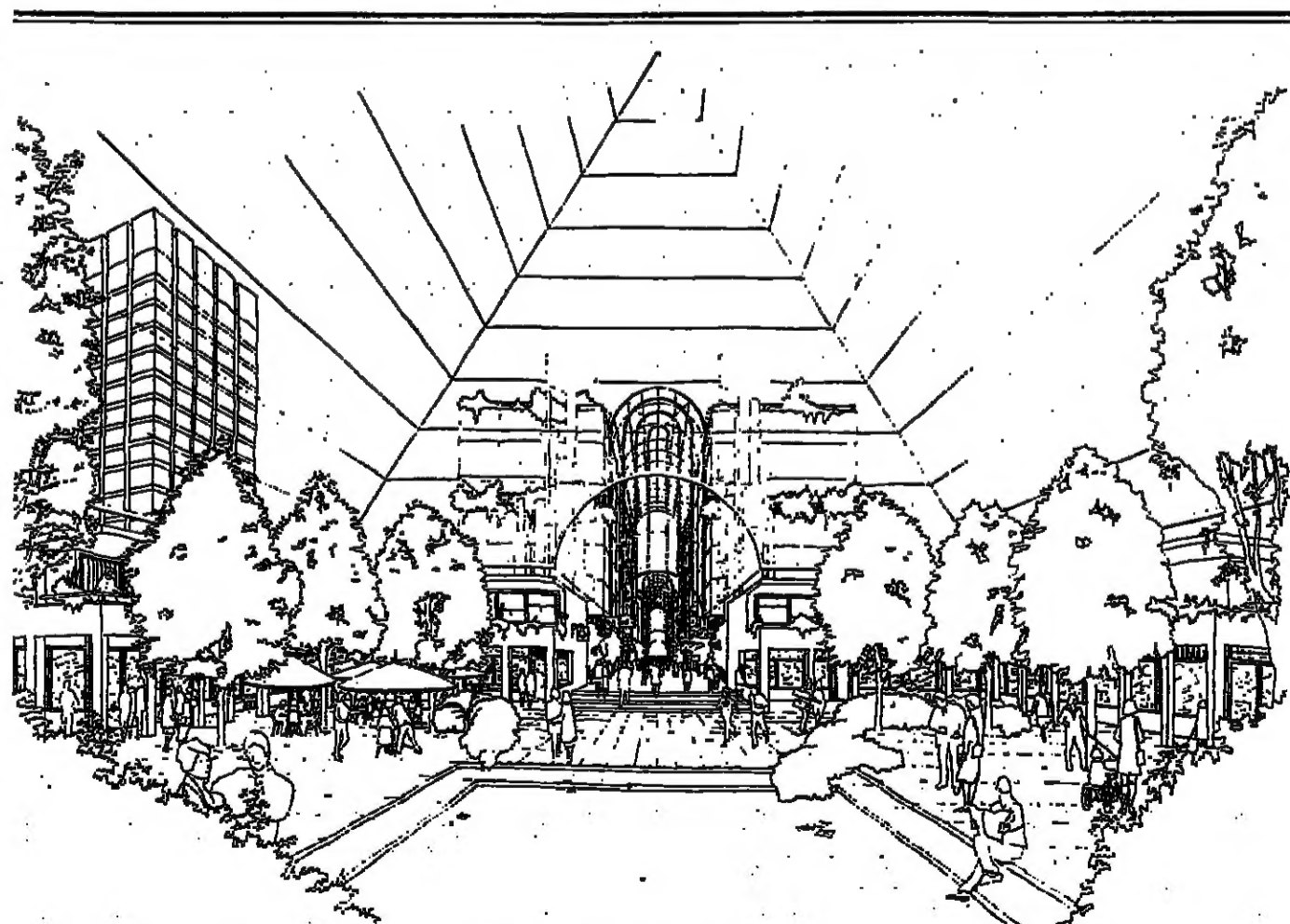
Spaces that could save the South Bank

From Battersea Park to the Surrey Docks, much of the Thames bank seems to be attacked by virtuous redevelopment plagues which will make the 1960s destruction of the City of London seem but a rash. Not all the sites are becoming available at once and they vary from potentially redundant power stations at Bankside and Battersea to the ever-diminishing stock of unbuilt Victorian warehouses on the Bermondsey waterfront. The schemes so far diagnosed — proposed by a motley crew of developers, local authorities, speculators, property owners, overseas banks and giddy architects — include almost 10 million sq ft of new office accommodation in addition to those elements called planning gain. (Planning gain is a euphemism whereby a developer can bribe an unacceptable scheme into acceptability by offering some token flats, shops or open space to a wildly grateful public.)

They have all the trade-marks of the bad development boom days. Far from being coordinated with each other in some comprehensive plan, they vie with each other for attention — using every gimmick in terms of mass and scale to achieve the greater impact. That this could be the case on such a scale in one of Britain's most prominent locations says little for 34 years of formal planning.

London, in fact, never really respected the Thames, and only rarely designed its grand spaces around it. Until the late Victorian era, only the grand palaces along the Strand and their replacements, such as the Adelphi and Sir William Chambers' Somerset House — presented a formal frontage to the river. Elsewhere, on the north bank as later, on the south, the development pattern was strictly utilitarian — wharves, merchants' houses and warehouses. As was demonstrated in *Save the City*, published in 1976, the postwar treatment of that oldest part of the riverfront — in the City of London itself — did not even live up to the City's own imaginative standards as displayed in London Wall.

Old wharves, buildings and lane patterns were superseded by refuse depots, multi-storey car parks and indifferent office blocks, major new roads and blight. While the GLC made its token recognition of *Kultur* on the South Bank, the economic for world demonstrated its care for historic character and scale in



Coin Street aspect by Richard Rogers: can this design bring the Centre Pompidou style to London?

its redevelopment of the area between the poor Mermaid Theatre and St Paul's Church, whose total barbarity must be a monument to something. That being the pattern in the historic City of London, how could one begin to hope to conserve the best historically valuable frontages in Bermondsey, Southwark, Lambeth and Vauxhall?

Not surprisingly, people are fearful of what is likely to happen. The Green Giant saga, followed by the Efra, Hays Wharf, Surrey Docks, new Thames Bridge, Coin Street and City of London School sagas are surely sufficient to tempt Clive James into attempting a modern *Drinking Song* on the banks of the Thames. Great numbers of well meaning people are seeking

all manner of ways of controlling the threat. The London Environment Group of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for example, suggests a reduction in plot ratio for these sites (a technicality which controls the amount of permitted development). Seasoned campaigners such as Lady Wynne Jones (Rusheen the Green Giant killer) have an equally simple measure. She claims that any building on the Green Giant site over 300 ft is unacceptable. And so on. What they all really mean (and are afraid to say) is that in their view the proposed buildings are ugly.

In addition to those aesthetic judgments come the views of the various relics of the South

Bank communities, such as the Waterloo Action Group. Their view is a social one: offices in these locations would be proposed at the expense of both the local people and the inherent character of the area which would become even deadlier at night. While they are probably quite correct from a social and planning point of view, they have tried to put a physical form to their own proposals for Coin Street.

These turned out to be totally unconvincing groups of houses and shops around yet another urban open space. The building form and architecture of their proposal would be wholly unsuitable for the site. Not least of their problems would be the Branch Hill syndrome: how,

from the thousands of council tenants living in mediocre conditions throughout London, would they choose the favoured few to have houses by the Thames bank? By good conduct medals? City centre housing need not be cottages: acceptable high-density housing can be achieved as Dolphin Square inhabitants know full well. So can mixed developments. It is not inconceivable that the social aims of the community group could not be matched with the physical aims of the developers.

That brings us to the key question: what is it all going to look like? With one exception — that of Coin Street — the developments seem to be planned on the old theses of sculptures in space: building

greece
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Colourful range of pen and paper containers in green, yellow or natural wood. Pig note roller, £2.80, frog pen container £2.45, hippo pen holder £2.90, donkey stapler, £2.45. Add 60p p&p on each from Cucina, 8 Englands Lane, London NW3.

A black and white photograph showing a child sitting on a large, dark, rectangular object, possibly a piece of furniture or a large box. Another child is standing nearby, looking towards the camera. The background is plain and light-colored.

ing soluble fertilizer even more than in less abnormal years.

Foliar feed or two will be helpful. Plants are fast growers, I am sure. We have given them and indeed all our vegetables and bedding plants as well as plants in tubs and hanging baskets two leaf feeds already.

It is remarkable how fertilizers with a high potash content — twice as much or more as either of the nitrogen and phosphorus treatments — give such good results, especially when plants have received a check from the weather or from an attack of pest or disease.

Runner beans are particularly responsive to foliar feeding and the benefit is most apparent in years when we have periods of drought. Over the years I found it very interesting to carry out some small trials with the various fertilizers recommended for foliar feeding. Some were considered more effective than others but all showed some improvement in the plants compared with the control plants that were not sprayed.

Two Times writers consider some of the social and political implications of the recent wave of rioting

Why so many children take to the streets

Peter Watson

The social sciences come in for so much stick these days for not being "relevant" or "effective", that it is only fair to point out to Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Chief Constable of Merseyside, and even to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that they are a little late in the day in condemning parents who allow their children to roam the streets in Tootsie, Moss Side and in Southall.

For quite a while now, psychologists, sociologists, paediatricians and some social workers and teachers have been arguing that parental laxity towards their children is an important factor in juvenile delinquency and in its frightening increase. Only three weeks ago, a research project was forwarded to the Home Office Research Unit (the British which has been much reduced in size recently) proposing a study of the effectiveness of fines on parents for controlling their children. It was being considered by Home Office staff yesterday but approval is some way off.

The research on lax parents, which has been completed and published, provides a cogent explanation for this behaviour which the Chief Constable, Mrs Jill Knight MP, and the Prime Minister find so difficult to understand. Mrs Knight, at least, might be expected to know about the work: it was carried out in Birmingham, where she is an MP.

As a result of this and other research, many professionals have been arguing also that raising children is too complex a business in a modern world to be left entirely to parents. They have taken some stick for that notion, too.

Here are four facts which, together, suggest one practical innovation that we might introduce in the wake of Tootsie, Brixton and Southall.

● Children of lax parents are seven times more likely to be delinquent than children of strict parents; only about nine per cent of children of lax parents say out of trouble. These figures are taken from a study of parents, children and crime in an inner city area of Birmingham by Harriet Wilson and Geoffrey Herbert.

Laxity as such is not related to any inherent weakness in the working classes which renders them less likely to watch over their children. The parents in the Birmingham study, lax or strict, were all manual workers. The only difference was whether the families lived in the suburbs, where more than half the children spent their leisure time in the home, or in the inner city, where 85 per cent spent their leisure time outdoors.

Laxity, or what is seen as laxity, to an extent, a reaction to living in poor, overcrowded conditions. To be more specific, Wilson and Herbert found that the children in crowded conditions to delegate mothering to older children; and there was another tendency for parents to withdraw from close supervision when other people's children were involved in play to minimise tensions with neighbours.

The fact that only nine per cent of children of lax parents keep out of trouble shows not only how widespread delinquency is in some areas but how much help some parents need.

Many people bridle whenever help of this sort is mentioned: it smacks of inter-

ference by meddlers who think they know better. But the fact is that society is changing. As the psychologist, Robert Rapoport, points out in his book, *Fathers, Mothers and Others*, we are at a pivotal point in the history of the family, with new models for family life and of relationships between the family and society. That may be why the riots are happening now.

And as Mia Kellmer Pringle, Director of the National Children's Bureau, says, perhaps it is time to preach very loudly that being a parent today is a far from glamorous occupation. In romanticizing parenthood we may have hindered some parents' appreciation of the difficulties they would have to face.

Many social scientists now believe that the increased liberalism and permissiveness in child-rearing during the past 15-20 years, while perhaps all well and good for the educated middle classes in the leafy suburbs, is counter-productive for the families of manual workers living in inner city housing estates. Not because the parents there are inadequate, but simply because there isn't the physical space in their homes to be so indulgent with their children, of whom there tend to be more than in middle-class families.

Less well-educated families therefore cannot provide the opportunities to learn, to explore and to enjoy life that growing souls need. So the children simply disappear from their homes—and the figures

show the great majority will almost certainly end up as delinquents.

It thus sounds as though some specialists are advocating one kind of upbringing for the rich and another for the poor—well, that's what it sounds like. Now the next fact.

● It is wrong to think in terms of large neighbourhoods when tackling this problem. Wilson and Herbert's research shows that delinquency rates vary widely over very small areas and can be affected by a tiny number of very delinquent youths, who sway others.

This is more than saying there are gangs with ringleaders. It is a way of seeing group behaviour, in the manner of physics, as having a "critical mass": when certain individuals are gathered together an explosion occurs.

It is in fact a hopeful sign for it shows that there is no subculture of violence to which all youths in an area wholeheartedly subscribe, not yet anyway. It is just as necessary for the police to understand this as the rest of us. It is properly a matter for them to "take out" the very delinquent youths and it will make their job easier if we all understand and concede what they are up against. But it also means that parents have a positive role in putting out much of the rest of the delinquency. And that brings us to the next two sets of facts, which are rather more important than the first two.

● Only 11 per cent of British

schools offer courses in parentcraft, and only 2 per cent of pupils actually follow these courses (0.001 per cent being boys).

In 1973, an attempt to set up a British Association for Parent Education failed and the idea that parents might need help has not caught on here to anywhere near the same extent as in Europe and North America.

These two things need to be taken together. The National Children's Bureau has for some time been at the sharp end of those specialists who would like to see more serious attention given to being a parent. Perhaps Brixton, Tootsie and Southall will help their case but in their booklet, *Preparation for Parenthood*, they point up an interesting paradox in our schools.

Although only two per cent of pupils actually take courses on parentcraft, nearly half of the girls surveyed in one Scottish study put child care or social education at the top of the list of things they would have liked to have studied at school, given the chance.

Less than half of the 16,000 16-year-olds in the NCB's National Child Development Study were satisfied with the information they received at school on the growth of children, less than a third with the teaching on the care of babies and less than a quarter with the teaching on family problems.

social classes about what can be expected of children at various ages, and what their real needs are, and it was felt that many parents don't understand how to play with and communicate with their children.

Courses do not necessarily change behaviour. A project at Aston University directed by Professor Richard Whitfield is looking at the effectiveness of the relatively few parent education programmes we have, so perhaps that will help things along. But must we wait for the end of Professor Whitfield's three-year project? Shouldn't Brixton and Tootsie convince us that something along these lines is called for urgently, especially now that we know from Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, that the housing situation is unlikely to improve for several years: as a result the "laxity" of some parents will not go away, and may increase.

It begins to look as though housing and other environmental factors, quite apart from the familiar economic ones, are having a divisive effect on our children. The poorer ones are driven into vandalism and delinquency for no other reason than there is not enough space or excitement at home to stay there. Better-off children have benefited from recent theories about child rearing but these have done poorer children more harm than good, as reflected first in unprecedented juvenile delinquency and now in rioting on a scale that most of us never thought we would witness.

Here, anyway, is something we can do. It is not the complete answer but it is grounded in some sensible science and we should be thankful for that.

The risks and the rewards for the Tories

Geoffrey Smith

What will be the political effects of this week's riots? I am thinking not of the broad consequences for society, but of the more limited question of the impact on party politics. The most obvious and most immediate effect will be to push the issue of public order right up the political agenda. This will seem shocking to many people of liberal persuasion who see the disorders above all as a challenge to the Government to improve the underlying social and economic conditions in the trouble spots.

But I believe the instinctive reaction of most people will be less subtle and less generous. They will want the authorities to put a stop to violations of the law. They fear violence and they will want the perpetrators to be punished. Their sympathy for the police will rise to a level that is not only a matter of public safety but also a matter of public order.

This is bound to be an advantage for the Conservatives. There are some issues on which the electorate takes it for granted that one party will always perform better than the other. What else has happened recently. Just as Labour is thought more likely to bring down unemployment and to get on well with the trade unions, so there is a conviction that the Conservatives are better equipped to handle law and order. This is still true, according to the latest Gallup poll, even though it was taken after Brixton.

So there is the paradox that the more disorders there are, the greater the immediate party political benefit is likely to be for the Conservatives. But in politics it is not only the immediate benefit that counts and all recent British political history suggests that it is not enough for any party to derive an advantage from one issue alone. The critical factor for a government is whether it conveys a general impression of being the top of events. It will not gain for any length of time from public attention being dominated by one particular issue—no matter how favourable an issue that may be for it in the process it has lost the confidence of the electorate in its competence.

The last general election provided a case in point. During the campaign both MORI and National Opinion Polls (NOP) found that the industrial chaos and winter of discontent a majority of people still thought that Labour was best able to deal with strikes and the unions. Yet there can be hardly any doubt that the industrial chaos of that winter was a principal reason for Labour's defeat. It contributed to the belief that Mr Callaghan's Government had lost its grip.

In the three months before the February 1974 election Gallup found in four separate polls that there was always a majority who believed that the trade unions rather than Mr Heath's Government were mainly responsible for the current economic situation. Yet the voters were not prepared to return that Government to office. They wanted an administration that would bring law and order back to normal. No more power cuts and three-day weeks.

That points to the danger for Mrs Thatcher's Government in the present situation. It is the second-stage reaction that may be damaging politically. No matter how much the voters may believe that the Conservatives are the party for law and order, they are not likely to retain confidence for long in an administration that seems to have lost control of events. If the disorders continue, it will therefore be critical for ministers not to give the impression

of simply wringing their hands, or transferring blame. They will need to inspire assurance that they can cope.

This raises the third political effect of the riots: their impact on the balance of power within the Cabinet. It should strengthen the influence of the wets—if I may continue to use a term whose special meaning is now generally understood and for which there is no adequate substitute. The wets have never put forward an alternative economic strategy. What they have done is to point to the social dangers of taking Mrs Thatcher's economic ideas too far. Those warnings must now seem to have been justified.

It is true that all sorts of qualifications may be made: the cause of the riots is not so simple as that. None the less, it is a cause which is harder to brush aside than arguments for his colleagues to withhold consent to Mr Prior's youth employment package. There will be even less threat of a further major assault on public spending.

In terms of personalities, Mrs Thatcher would now be taking a much greater political risk if she were to drop another veto in an autumn reshuffle. She has earlier answered getting rid of Sir Ian Gilmour and Lord Carrington made representations, and there have been rumours that she might seek to strengthen her hold over the Cabinet by dismissing another member in the wake of Mr John Stevens. That would never have been wise: now it would be foolhardy. It would give the impression of a crutch warfare mentality at No 10.

This week's events might also have complicated Mrs Thatcher's choice of a new party chairman. There have been some signs that Mr Norman Tebbit was becoming the favoured candidate. But it ought now to be evident that he is too much of a hardliner and lacks the general stature to guide the party through what is bound to be a delicate period. This autumn's conference could well become an unpleasant affair with Conservatives losing their sense of proportion in their cry for tougher law and order. The party must be reminded of the need for a wise and experienced chairman if it is both to place a proper emphasis in public order and to seem in touch with modern British society.

Mr Whitelaw has a wisdom and the experience, but this is not a time when he could easily be spared from the Home Office. Finally, what of Mrs Thatcher herself? Her performance this week, especially her political broadcasts, has not been impressive. Her tone is too strident and defensive to meet the needs of a fearful society. She cannot speak to the disaffected. But it does not follow that she is about to be removed by some palace revolution. It is a cherished political myth that the Tories have always got rid of a leader as soon as he failed to measure up to requirements. Yet Churchill stayed longer than most of his colleagues thought wise to keep on to remove Eden and Harold Macmillan. Mr Heath hung on long enough to dish Mr Whitelaw's chances.

To depose a determined Prime Minister is a more difficult and hazardous operation than is commonly supposed. It is more likely that Mrs Thatcher will stay, while the ground beneath her begins to shift.

Sandwich ghosts and giants

The Open golf championship pitches camp at Sandwich next week after three decades in which it never came closer to London than Leicestershire. What kept it away from Royal St George's all of those years since Bobby Locke won the first of its four titles there in 1949 was mostly the difficulty of getting to the course.

Sandwich is ancient and picturesque; time stands still in the narrow streets between half-timbered houses, and one half expects to catch sight of a Roman legionary queuing for a bus to return him to the fortress of Rutupiae, which has now become the ruins of Richborough Castle outside the town.

It is a place for ghosts, and on the course they will be jostling the crowds in the coming days, senior among them J. H. Taylor of the weighty boots and the weighty maul, on his way to a landmark in history, the first Open title won by an English professional in the first Open to be held outside Scotland, in 1894. St George's (it was not yet Royal) was only the fourth club to act as host to the Open. In 1977 Turnberry became the 14th.

A whiff of American tobacco out there on the dunes might be emanating from the shade of Walter Travis, a little, middle-aged American who smoked black cheroots and in 1904 became the first American to win the British Amateur, creating havoc among the flower of British golf with his new-fangled putter.



Walter Hagen at Sandwich in the 1920s

Walter Hagen smoked cigars, but by the 1920s, the decade of his two victories at Sandwich, we were beginning to get used to transatlantic ways. He lights one up as he waits for the on-mat to finish who might conceivably catch him.

Geoffrey Duncan has gone mad out there and needs a 68 to tie. He takes one more, which is nice for Hagen's caddy, who is given the whole of his first prize: £50. This year it will be £25,000.

There is nothing dull about Sandwich history. Taylor's winning total in 1894 was the highest ever in the championship and, at 326 is unlikely to be exceeded this year. Ten years later, when the gullie ball was a thing of the past, 70 was broken there for the first time in an Open, by Bird, in the third round and twice again in the fourth.

The winning score of Jack White, 295, was the first of only four winning scores in the 120 years of the Open which got lower every round. And it was Sandwich that had, by common consent, the worst storm of them all, in 1938, with haberdashery borne on the gale taking only three minutes to reach Prince's clubhouse from the wreckage of the trade tent,

three-quarters of a mile away. Sandwich is not so much buried in the past that all its giants have become ghosts. Henry Cotton won his first and best-remembered title there. His second round of 65 still stands the imagination, even in an age when both Turnberry and Muirfield have suffered the indignity of a 63.

Who will come nearest to breaking 60 this time? Cotton was ahead with one round to go by the embarrassing margin of ten strokes; which led an American, Macdonald Smith, to remark in the interval that he was wasting his time on the practice putting green; he should be working on holding out with his brassie.

With a lead like that Cotton was bound to come back to the field. In the end, his courage held and he came only halfway back, but it was an anxious first 12 holes. Nerves played their part, as he freely admitted, but there were other pressures: too long a wait in a small tent before finally teeing off after a queasy lunch, it seems, of spaghetti washed down with water.

The dazzling golf played by Bobby Locke in the play-off of that last Open at Sandwich, has been largely eclipsed by the broken bottle into which Harry Bradshaw's ball hopped during the second round of the championship. Bradshaw stood no truck with the rule book; he wanted to get on with it, so he gave the thing a peasant's clout, moving it several yards.

It can never be said for certain that it cost him the title, but he took six there and his 77 for the round was seven strokes more than any of his others. In the play-off Locke scored 67 and 68; Bradshaw was so far behind that he might have conceded victory before the end, as Arnold Maddy had done in the same circumstances over the same course to Harry Vardon in 1911, muttering as he did so at the 34th: "I cannot put this damn game!"

A friend of Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer, at opposite ends of their career, brings us almost up to date. Nicklaus played his only British Amateur at Sandwich after the Walker Cup match of 1958 and was beaten in the semi-finals by William Hyndman III, but he won Royal St George's most treasured trophy, its Gold Vase.

Palmer's acquaintance was quite different. He has been nominated in 1975 non-playing captain of the American Ryder Cup team. He had won nothing of importance of late in his own country, but in the spring he came to Europe, won the Spanish Open, then on to Sandwich for the PGA championship. He finished first, ahead of most of the British Ryder Cup team—a moment of delicious irony for him.

Last year, in what sounded like a valedictory play, he turned out next week not to have been Palmer gave a warning against over-commercialization of our Open championship. Such an old friend of the event was in a special position to do so and it was flattering that he took the trouble, but I am not sure his fears were well grounded.

For years the main theme of criticism directed at the Royal and Ancient was that it tended to be too conservative, if not reactionary; now they were being told they were in danger of losing sight of the golf for money's sake. If the truth lies somewhere between the two criticisms, they have probably got things just about right.

They may have altered their stance but they still have their eye on the ball. Next week we shall be better able to judge.

Peter Ryde



Artistic controversy has always dogged the career of Sir John Rothenstein, who is 80 today. From onslaughts on abstract painting and modern architecture to committee resignations about the quality of statues and the celebrated battleground of the Tate Affair of the fifties, he has seldom been at peace with his colleagues and contemporaries.

Sir John, the son of the painter Sir William, embarked on his argumentative progress in 1933 when he resigned as director of the City Art Gallery in Leeds. In 1938 he became director of the Tate Gallery. As he was walking into the building on his first day, he met a member of staff rushing out who told him he had had enough.

But his tenure started well, and the gallery was transformed to make rapid progress as a national institution. Then, in 1952 LeRoy Smith LeRoy joined the staff, an event which Sir John marked as the beginning of the "Tate Affair". Over the years this led to a deep schism over Sir John's choice of paintings for the gallery, with the trustees and critics on one side and Sir John on the other.

He left the Tate in 1964 and a year later was haranguing everything from the enormous prices paid for paintings and the shabby productions of modern artists to the students of St Andrew's University, of which he had been elected Rector.

Since then he has completed his three-volume Modern English Painters and a three-volume autobiography, of which the second volume, *Brave Day, Hideous Night*, chronicles the "Tate Affair". Sir John is pictured at his home at Brook Green, London, in front of a painting by Roy de Maistre.

Bryan Appleyard

On the slow train to China

by Alan Hamilton

On Tuesday an intrepid traveller, clutching a £2,000 ticket and a fistful of visas, will board a train at Victoria Station to become the one thousandth passenger on the world's longest and slowest railway journey, the overland route to Hongkong.

It is a journey for those who are tired of travelling hopelessly in the knee-wrenching time-capsules of the air, and who must be in no hurry to arrive. The 9,331.6 miles from London to Kowloon station are covered in a leisurely 39 days, although passengers in an unseemly rush can cover the ground in 20 days by cutting out some of the more exotic stopovers.

Riding the rails to South-east Asia was impossible for 30 years while the borders of China were firmly closed to Westerners with train tickets. It first became possible in 1979, after four years of negotiation by British travel agents with the railway and immigration authorities of 10 countries, and on February 28 that year the first band of Hongkong-bound passengers, waving smugly to commuters arriving from Bromley and Purley, pulled out of Victoria. They arrived.

The route of the Central Kingdom Express (which is not one train, but 15 lies by Dover, Paris, Berlin and Warsaw to Moscow, then five days on the Trans-Siberian to Irkutsk, capital of Siberia. Passengers then plunge south-east into Mongolia, spending a night at the Hotel Ulan Bator "B" (reportedly superior to Hotel Ulan Bator "A"), before rolling south to Peking.

Here the route lunges westward into central China to the city of Xian, to allow travellers

ing on his first day, he met a member of staff rushing out who told him he had had enough.

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Bryan Appleyard

Some skeletons in the dictionary

Some words are ghosts. Others are merely superannuated. Your true ghost word is a very rare beast indeed, a wild impossible chimera that never before entered into the heart of man to conceive. It has no existence outside the pages of a dictionary. And even there it does not last for long.

The most famous example is the active verb *foupe*, which Dr Johnson defined in his *Dictionary* as "to drive with sudden impetuosity", and glossed "a word out of use." As an example Samuel gave a passage from Camden in Philemon Holland's elegant translation: "We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the modern nations, who *foupe* their words, out of the throat with fat and full spirits."

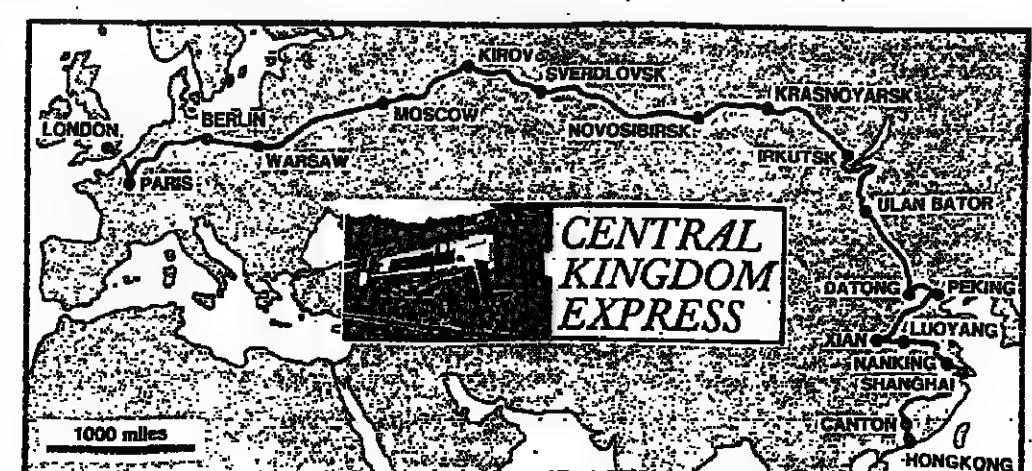
Alas and dammit, the word *foupe* and the definition are ghosts; though the gloss is strictly true, since the word has never been in use. Johnson had misread the word in the citation. What Philemon had actually written was "noupe".

Dord is another uneasable ghost word. It made a brief spectral apparition in Webster's Second, only to be removed at the first opportunity, viz. Webster's Third. The ghost was mere misreading and contraction of one word of the alternative D or d. It was defined as a term in physics and chemistry for "dense".

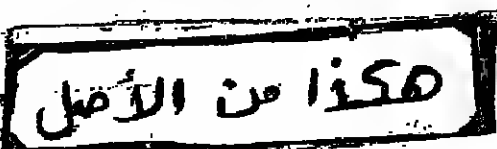
It is undecided whether or not there has ever been an instance of either of these ghost words appearing outside the dictionary. All argument is against it; but all hope is for it.

For another example, those who package frozen foods and cook Chinese food err when they suppose that "crispy" is primarily a friendlier and more tempting way of saying "crisp". That old poltergeist "crispy" used to mean curly, wavy, and undulated, as in crispy hair. I have met hairy crispy noodle in my chop suey, but I doubt whether that "crispy" was intended in that way.

Philip Howard



The Inter-continental: from Victoria to Hongkong.





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THE SEARCH FOR HONEST MONEY

It has been a bad week for the Bank of England. On Monday it engineered an unnecessary rise in interest rates to protect a sterling parity which is too high. On Wednesday it suffered the humiliation of seeing the latest experiment in Government funding, the index-linked gilt stock, fail miserably when offered for tender. The Bank has managed to get rid of the stock since then, but the price which it has received has done two kinds of harm. Interest rates are now firmly set at a higher level than they ought or need to be; and the new stock has got off to such an inauspicious start that some people suspect that the whole affair has been done deliberately to kill the new stock at birth. Those suggestions are clearly wrong, but they show the extent to which markets are disillusioned by the way the authorities have handled the issue.

Indexation of the value of Government stocks has been a long time coming. Governments have held back because they fear that it will be seen as an admission that inflation is here to stay or because they quite like to ignore the fundamental deceit of inflation and reap the advantage of repaying their debts in a depreciating currency. It has been clear for many years that the system of using high fixed interest rates to sell Government stock was not in the general interest. The pensioners whose funds are used lose money if the interest rate fails to match inflation, as it usually does. The Government finds itself

trapped in a world where it cannot afford to bring inflation down too fast because of the effect this would have on the real rate of interest which it pays.

Indexed stocks are a welcome step towards a more rational system. But their introduction has been plagued by half-heartedness. Only pension funds are allowed to buy the stock, which makes it harder for the Government to sell and debars individual members of the population which it affords. When the first index stock was introduced last year it was restricted to British funds to prevent new inflows of money from abroad. The pound was rising sharply in the foreign exchange markets and the Government wanted to find ways to prevent it going up still further.

That argument no longer holds. The pound has been falling and the authorities have been looking for ways to prop it up. So the bar on foreign holdings no longer makes sense. Nor is it reasonable to prevent ordinary people in Britain from buying the stock. The argument is that it would be embarrassing if ordinary holders were forced to pay capital gains tax on the appreciation of a stock which had only been increased in line with inflation. Therefore the stock is restricted to pension funds which do not pay the tax.

The fictional nature of such capital gains is a bit more blatant in the case of an indexed stock, but the profits

are really no more real when share prices move up in line with inflation. The solution is to reform our archaic taxation system, not impose restrictions on who can buy the stock. By limiting sales to the pension funds, the authorities ran the risk that those institutions would insist on receiving a high yield on their money. That is what they have done, since though the real interest rate on the stock was meant to be 2 per cent, the actual rate of return is virtually 3 per cent. If this pattern is continued when new issues of the stock appear, the Government will end up paying far more than it expected to or than it thought.

It is probable that in the circumstances of the past week the Bank had no option but to accept a low price for the stock, which means a high yield for the pension funds. Not to have done so would have resulted in the Bank being left with large quantities of stock it did not want and would have meant that so little indexed stock was actually in the hands of the institutions that no market could develop.

But the lesson for the future is obvious. The stock should be made available to the general public. The government often stresses the need for competition and choice. If the pension funds, which have notoriously failed to protect their policyholders from the ravages of inflation do not want the stock, many ordinary people who have seen inflation destroy the real worth of their private savings most certainly do.

NOT YET SO RED IN TOOTH AND CLAW

President Mitterrand and the Socialist Party made it clear in the run-up to the elections that they intended to carry out some extensive nationalizations if they won. M. Mauroy's list, announced in his policy statement on Wednesday, is very close to what was promised. In addition, there are to be measures of social reform, changes in the court system, a new statute for radio and television, and a project for decentralizing the French administration, so long controlled from Paris.

After all these years of exclusion from power, the French left intends to take advantage of the majority it has now gained. At the same time it is anxious to reassure both the French and France's western allies that it is not going to extremes. So in his speech to the National Assembly M. Mauroy said that nationalization would not mean overturning the structures of the banks and industries concerned; and he gave an assurance that France remained faithful to the North Atlantic alliance.

The list of nationalizations is a formidable one, however, particularly in the industrial sector, where the eleven companies marked for nationalization dominate large areas of production. State ownership

of them will give the Government the possibility of exerting an extraordinary degree of control over the economy. A number of ministers on the right of the Socialist Party were not happy to go so far. So the question now will be how state control will be exercised. Close control could have a deadening effect which would prevent large sectors of French industry from adapting to changing conditions. A looser rein could mean that the situation was not so very different from what it is now. The French Government has always been able to lay down the main lines to be followed by finance and industry, and that largely explains the relative calm with which M. Mauroy's proposals have been received.

Tactically, it made very good sense for the government to press ahead with its nationalization programme immediately, rather than dragging things out. It was bound to be a controversial issue, and in some ways it is inconsistent with the policy of decentralization. But the promise was clearly set out in the election campaign, and to go ahead now means that the Communists - and leftists within the Socialist Party itself - will not be able to accuse the government of

reneging on its promises, or selling out to the right. This could well be important later on when, as is almost inevitable, the government begins to lose some of its present popularity, and may have difficulty in holding its supporters together.

The real test will be whether the government's overall economic policies succeed. These include, not just the nationalizations, but an attempt to pull France out of recession by expansionist policies. Jobs are to be created for the unemployed, now 1,800,000. This policy will be very different from those followed by M. Barre, the previous Prime Minister, and will be out of line with those in the other main western countries. It also runs the risk of increasing the rate of inflation in France, officially estimated to reach 14 per cent this year. But on this, too, the government intends to stick to the promises made before the elections, and a two-year plan is to be announced in December which will have the aim of reversing present trends. It is important that it should succeed because, with the majority it received in the elections last month, the Socialist Party will have only itself to blame if it fails.

NEW THINGS, OLD THINGS, UNDER THE SUN

The trouble with science is that it does not come cheap, as the UGC said to Salford University. There are no short cuts to scientific certainty, but the rewards are pure gold. If any English college had spent £340,000 merely to fly a plane powered by sunshine from France to England it would soon have had the entire University Grants Committee battering at the door. In fact this week's flight was a strictly commercial project, sponsored by Du Pont, and borne aloft on £60,000 worth of solar cells left over (by a minor over-provision) from a United States space project. Plane and pilot together weighed rather less than the Member of Parliament for Rochdale, so the prospect of any return on the investment in the shape of sunshine-powered package tourism is extremely remote. But the enterprise did make its point in the clearest possible way as its promoters claim: it proved beyond doubt that in the summer of 1981 the thunderclouds and the smoke from burning buildings parted long enough to let the sunshine through for a whole hour. It has been proved: future years cannot dispute it. It is a coincidence that the

flight should have been made in the same week as we reported the discovery of the remains of the house of a poet Propertius, who died in 15 BC. As well as literary relics and personal memorabilia (the poet's desk, his inkwell, his eraser, still in order) the excavations have uncovered a unique file of early Greek and Roman newspapers, preserved in microfilm form. These include the original Argive accounts of the Fall of Troy ("Even the meanest of our troops conducted themselves impeccably..."). The first rumours of the Rape of Europa as related by The News of the Peloponnese, and a speech of the Emperor Valentinian reproaching the parents and teachers of the Visigoth hordes.

But the most remarkable cutting in the present context is the following, from the *Minoan Courier*, which seems to prove that there is nothing new under the sun: "ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR MINOAN SCIENCE... A secretly developed flying machine, a unique addition to the might of the glorious wider-still-and-wider Minoan Empire, had its first test flight yesterday. It was devised by Wernher von Daedalus, the ex-

Athenian, whose genius for military invention has already done so much to strengthen the glorious Empire. The device is based on the familiar principle of the solar cell ("heliokutars").

"Two machines soared from the citadel at sunrise yesterday, to the wonderment of helots and soldiers alike, though the military High Command was of course fully aware of the plan. One machine rose high in the sunshine and was soon lost to view in the western sky. The other, flown by the artificer's son, Stephen von Daedalus (who is said to have had a literary rather than a technical bent), flew lower, skirting the dazzling flanks of a cumulus cloud. Tragically, he flew out of the sun, lost height, and found a hero's grave in the sea. The First Hoplite of the Admiralty comments that the invention will in no way affect the naval supremacy of the empire. However, its unmistakable potential must make Crete's enemies tremble. As for the inventor himself, he is temporarily out of contact with base, and debriefing must wait until a detachment of our swift ships has brought him back to his due reward."

The old brigade

From the Rev George Winterburne
Sir, May I, as another of the old brigade, suggest that Mr H. S. Robinson (July 4) is mistaken about both the character and the intentions of the civil servants at Crawley. But what a splendid propaganda victory his letter is for Mr Francis Pym.
A few of the Pymmaster General's staff at Crawley have

chosen to react against their employer's bad faith in relation to long-standing agreements, his intransigence in refusing to negotiate and, possibly, against such labels as "terrorist", in such a way as to make it more difficult to pay.
To continue payment at the last issued rate would have been relatively simple to achieve and this, so we are told, was what the staff intended.
Mr Pym has, however, chosen

to withhold payment altogether and, moreover, to refuse to accept any financial responsibility for his decision. His Government's attitude to its employees, both past and present, may not be laudable but it is consistent.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. WINTERBOURNE,
41 Park Road,
Congresbury,
Bristol.
July 4.

Pressure groups in the City

From Mr E. Lyall
Sir, The recent Burmah case and the Lloyd's Bill have both involved pressure groups, which have sought to influence markets privately and publicly. The exercise of power in this way should be tempered by a corresponding responsibility.
So far as the Burmah case is concerned, it is suspected that the public campaign by the action group prejudiced any chance (however remote) of a settlement with authorities, as well as involving Burmah and its executives in time and expense. It may also have blurred the main issue (which is not referred to in your report of Mr Justice Walton's judgement) that a lender deals with his security at his peril and that any sale of security should be made publicly and certainly not privately to the lender.
The irony is that had Burmah been put into receivership or liquidation - the likelihood is that the shareholders would have been better off. So far as the Lloyd's Bill is concerned, there was an overwhelming support for the bill but unfortunately, as the Albert Hall meeting, a succession of speakers were more concerned with setting up a group of non-working names. The indirect result has been to unite the bill and to give opportunity to many, less or more well informed about the workings of Lloyd's, to parade their "hobby horses".

These affairs (in which I have a personal interest as a shareholder and a name) illustrate the modern tendency to attack established authority. It is too much to ask the groups concerned to retire gracefully from the field.
Yours faithfully,
ERIC LYALL,
Riders Grove,
Old Hall Green,
N. Ware,
Hertfordshire.

A strike casualty

From Miss Susan Bocking
Sir, Because of the air traffic controllers' strike on June 30, British Airways' flight to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, was heavily delayed in taking off. On board that plane was an incubator and a quantity of oxygen. This was for a six-week-old baby who had to travel to London on the returning trip. This baby was very ill with a congenital heart defect and could only live in an incubator with a high percentage of oxygen and could not survive for heart surgery because the plane landed in Dhahran late, it was late taking off, four hours and 10 minutes.

One and a half hours' flying time from London the baby's heart gave up its fight. For the rest of the journey she was kept on artificially. At Heathrow the plane was given emergency clearance and the baby and escort were rushed to hospital without passport clearance or immigration procedures.
In spite of all efforts by British Airways' pilot, cabin crew, medical staff, ambulance personnel and the staff at the hospital, the baby died.
If the plane had been able to take off on schedule, the day before and land at Heathrow on schedule three hours earlier, one wonders if that baby would still be alive today.
If only people didn't feel they needed to strike.
Yours sincerely,
S. BOCKING,
Escort nurse to the baby,
Dhahran Mailbox 818,
Aramco,
Dhahran,
Saudi Arabia.
July 3.

CBI solutions
From Mr J. R. Walker
Sir, I seem to recall that if only direct taxation was cut at the higher levels there would be let loose upon our nation such an explosion of pent up enterprise as would startle the world. I seem to recall that if only the pound was at a realistic level we could compete on fair terms in the international market places. I now see that if only the unions would pitch their wage demands at half the cost of living then everything in the garden would be rosy.
This is nonsense! Our European competitors afford much higher real wages and far more comprehensive welfare benefits because their unit costs are lower because their labour productivity is so much higher. The Confederation of British Industry seems to suggest that the United Kingdom should aim for a low wage low productivity economy as our way of reducing unit costs.
A high level of labour productivity is, with the greatest respect, one of the things management has to achieve. It is not becoming a little thing of the CBI explaining why government, the trade unions, dastardly orientals or social science graduates are responsible for their members' inability to efficiently run our manufacturing enterprises and motivate their workers.
Yours faithfully,
J. R. WALKER,
46 Prices Way,
Hutton,
Brentwood,
Essex.

Lead in disarmament

From Mr Lawrence Carter
Sir, David Wood's attack on Michael Foot's unilateralist stand (July 6) was not in the best tradition of your paper.
He apes the Americans in assuming the same sort of megalomaniac and aggressive attitudes on the part of the Russians as in fact dictate their own policy. The numerous attempts by the Russians to establish disarmament talks and to wind down confrontation in Europe are a matter of historical record. As for neutrality or impotence, Britain could not be more ineffectual than she is already. We stand a good chance of total annihilation as the consequence of an American attack on the Soviet Union which by their own calculations, would leave the USA unharmed.
Has Mr Wood no pride? The fact that the Americans have weapons installed here to be used and manoeuvred solely as they think fit reduces us to colonial status.
An initiative by this country could be the beginning of a de-escalation of armaments and the hope of a nuclear-free Europe. That is the only future we have to look forward to.
Yours sincerely,
LAURENCE CARTER,
7 Wykeham Road,
Farnham,
Surrey.
July 6.

Losing face

From Mrs A. Sutherland
Sir, Your correspondent (July 9) who is worrying about the use of "clockwise" in a digital world can calm down. The *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* defines "sunwise", 1865, as "in the direction of the apparent daily movement of the sun, ie (in the northern hemisphere) from left to right; with the sun".
If he wants to go into reverse he can use the even older "widdershins", 1545, I suppose he must not cross the equator but you can't have everything.
Yours faithfully,
ANNEA SUTHERLAND,
4 Pitt Street, W8.

Diagnosing causes of social unrest

From the President of the Liberal Party
Sir, The riots which are ravaging our cities attract much comment of the "let's settle down and get back to normal" variety. In its more draconian and simplified form the attitude becomes simply repressive: "stop the looting, root out the troublemakers and maintain law and order". Young people, particularly those with black complexions, are represented as a "problem" which must be solved.

These attitudes ignore the obvious truths that the riots, as well as the people who take part in them, are the product and, in a frighteningly apt way, the logical expression of the so-called "normal" society which is commended to us.
It is not time that we took account of the underlying social and political reality? Unemployment and racism are both deeply unattractive features of our "normal" society and contribute to the problems which beset us. Yet even more fundamental is the gradual breakdown over the past decades of any general idea of the common good.

There is no longer general confidence that we are members of the same community that we owe a duty one to another or that we have a common interest in shared success. Confrontation and extremism thrive, not just on the streets of Tooting, but at Westminster itself. Conciliation and cooperation wither on the bough. Neither nationally nor locally, at work or at home, is the average young person given any sense of a community of which he or she is a valuable and contributing member.

The challenge to politicians is whether we make the imaginative leap from a political and social order which has failed, to a comprehensive new settlement based on partnership and community of interest. We need radical reform not repression.
Yours etc.,
RICHARD HOLME,
Liberal Party Organisation,
60 Chandos Place, WC2,
July 9.

From Mr J. R. V. Coutts

Sir, We are told by the press and by politicians that the basic cause of the violence in Liverpool, London and Bristol is, in the main, due to the heavy rate of unemployment. Yet the unemployment picture 50 years ago was infinitely worse and the violence and crime rate in general was at a much lower level. Surely it is time for us to take a more serious view of the effect that the media and, in particular, television, has in being a suggestive influence in this area.

So often when this question is raised, hands go up and the shout is "freedom of the press must be maintained at all costs". The cost at the moment is in fact injury and potential danger to the life, not only of the police but of many innocent citizens.
It would seem that there must now be a case for opening a debate to examine the correlation between the media's handling of numerous incidents of crime and the present and, indeed, dangerous level of violence.
Yours faithfully,
J. R. V. COUTTS,
Moorfield House,
Vicarage Lane,
Waresley,
N. Sandy,
Bedfordshire.
July 8.

From the Director of Christian Action
Sir, I read Ronald Butt's article (July 9) immediately after rereading the Kerner report.
President Lyndon Johnson appointed Governor Otto Kerner to head the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders on July 27, 1967, after what the President termed "a week such as no nation should live through: a time of violence and tragedy". The commission was charged with the task of being made up of representatives of moderate middle America, yet after surveys in 23 cities in which disorders had occurred during summer, 1967, the commission concluded that, while disorders were "racially motivated", they were not "inter-racial". Violence was not directed against white people but against "symbols".

Israel's election

From Mr Stephen Shaw
Sir, The understanding shown in your leader (July 2) on the Israeli election is in stark contrast to the insensitivity of Christopher Walker's article "Picking up the bill from the rabbis". Your leader, rightly states that "the religious parties do not insist that Israel be ruled in a fundamentalist Jewish way, only that Jewish law should be respected..." Mr Walker is not noted for his pro-Israeli tendencies but I had not previously listed religious intolerance amongst his partialities.
He regards as "arcane and bizarre" the priorities of the religious parties, amongst which he lists legislation on post-mortems, pornography, the use of public transport on the Sabbath, and abortion. I would suggest that far from being outmoded many of these issues are matters of real concern for religious people of a wide variety of denominations. It may be a trifling matter to Mr Walker that a delivery of planes involved an encroachment on the Sabbath as a result of which parliamentary support was withdrawn. To many the Sabbath is a divine institution ranking rather higher in significance than the convenient date for delivery of planes. It is sad that Mr Walker is unable to grasp such a concept.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Mr J. M. Pullan
Sir, I was very surprised to read (July 6) that my old friend, Mr M. O. Carruthers, the ear, nose and throat surgeon, now retired, in listing the various ingredients which go to make the height of a political brow gives no credence to the contribution of the capacious frontal sinus - which is known to be filled with hot air and unfortunately gives resonance to the voice.
Yours faithfully,
J. M. PULLAN,
3, Upper Wimpole Street, W1
July 7.

From Sir Robin MacLellan

Sir, I started it, so may I top it out.
The receding hairline tells more of hair health than brain power; how ties are knotted reflects character; my forebears swung swords and shortened an invader or two. All this and more I acknowledge.
But still, daily, you offer us a gallery of sliced-off politicians. They resemble the fabulous Baron Munchausen, whose detachable skull-top allowed hot air to escape.
Sir, I have been unjust. I accept that you portray our parliamentarians not as we imagine them, but as they really are. If topless they truly be, then topless let them remain.
Yours faithfully,
ROBIN MACLELLAN,
11 Beechwood Court,
Bearsden,
Glasgow,
July 8.

Travelling Chelsea flower show

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute and others

Sir, Why, in Britain, with our unrivalled tradition in landscape design and gardening, have we created nothing in this century to match the urban parks of the last? Many cities in the Federal German Republic now boast two new parks created by their travelling Bundesgartenschau. This national event moves to a different city every second year. A design competition is held for a permanent park which also houses the national flower show; the cities give the land; the contractors build it and the costs are defrayed by charging entry for the first two years.

Everybody would gain if we adapted this example for Britain. Our cities would gain new parks, winning space for recreation from dereliction; many more of the garden-loving public could see our superb national flower show now confined to Chelsea; the horticultural industry would gain far more room for its exhibits and reach a wider national and international market over a longer period.

The Royal Horticultural Society's annual show has been so successful that it has now far outgrown its Chelsea site. Custom continues to keep it locked in there, but at the cost of locking out more and more members of the public and reducing the event to a squalid scramble. This great occasion should no longer be London's monopoly, but an opportunity to bring beauty and enterprise to our provincial cities.

The Department of the Environment has already commissioned feasibility studies for two new urban parks based on a national exhibition at Liverpool and Stoke on Trent. We would now appeal to the Secretary of State, the Royal Horticultural Society and the horticultural industry to follow up this initiative with a programme to rotate our national flower show regularly throughout Britain's cities.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN COLLINS,
President, Royal Town Planning Institute,
HAL MOGGIDGE,
Immediate Past President, The Landscape Institute,
GRAEME SHANKLAND,
Planning Consultant,
Shankland Cox Partnership,
16 Bedford Square, WC1.
July 6.

Voice abroad

From Senhor J. M. Pinheiro Neto
Sir, As a commentator on the war during 1940 and early in 1941, speaking on the Brazilian programme of the BBC, I had occasion, on my return to Brazil and in the following years, to see and feel for myself the impact of the broadcasts in Portuguese on the Brazilian people.
Now, many years later, and as the President of the Anglo-Brazilian Cultural Society of São Paulo, with over 23,000 students, I can vouch for the importance of maintaining these Portuguese broadcasts which over the years have done so much to support and enhance relations between my country and Britain, and I would add my voice to those who urge the Government to reconsider the immense impact of this small economy.
Yours faithfully,
JOSE PINHEIRO NETO,
Pinheiro Neto and Cia,
10 Ironmonger Lane, EC2.
July 8.

From Mr R. Louzier

Sir, We hope that this historical link which unites our two countries, France and England, will not disappear.
We hear you loud and clear in Paris, and as we don't all understand English well enough to hear the English World Service, we prefer to hear in French.
Yours sincerely,
R. LOUZIER,
10 Les Hauts de Villenné,
Villennes,
Seine,
France, 78670.
July 1.

From Mr N. Campbell

Sir, I read with interest the plan of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, to spend £1,000m on a package aimed to provide a job for every teenager. As everyone knows the universities are suffering a cut in funds which in several cases will cause a crippling of the activity of a major institution. The cuts involve a small reduction in the number of home and EEC students and a very substantial reduction in overseas students.
Is it not odd that the Government should at one and the same time be knocking the morale and effectiveness of our universities and planning to spend money on the education and training of our youth?
In the international league our universities are cost-effective, organise a very democratic method of student selection and are a model for multi-racial organisations. The Government should direct its attentions to ensuring that our universities are retained as effective institutions.
For their part the universities should strive to be even more cost-effective and better equipped to train and educate our youth. This partnership between the Government and the universities would be a more positive approach to our troubles than the present one which seems certain to destroy the morale of those who are able and willing to help with the problem of youth unemployment.
Yours sincerely,
N. CAMPBELL,
1 Hillside Gardens,
Higgle, N6,
July 8.

From Mr Stephen Shaw

Sir, The understanding shown in your leader (July 2) on the Israeli election is in stark contrast to the insensitivity of Christopher Walker's article "Picking up the bill from the rabbis". Your leader, rightly states that "the religious parties do not insist that Israel be ruled in a fundamentalist Jewish way, only that Jewish law should be respected..." Mr Walker is not noted for his pro-Israeli tendencies but I had not previously listed religious intolerance amongst his partialities.
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Tennis

British bulldogs seize five-setters

From Max Robertson
Christchurch, July 10
The Davis Cup was a brilliant conception for the Davis Cup produces often over-enthusiastic and great players may find themselves as babes with lesser mortal, as transformed into heroes.

Such was the stuff of the first day here at the Pinner stadium when first Richard Lewis and then Christopher Mottram came back from their break in proper stroke fashion to win a long five-setter each.

The draw had matched Lewis first with Russell Simpson, against whom he had the comforting record of 2-2. But the Davis Cup is something apart and only those who have experienced it can fully appreciate the pressures it imposes on its protagonists.

Simpson won the toss and served first. Both players began as if they were tiptoeing through a minefield, so steady and erratic was their play. Lewis had a break-point in Simpson's service game and four more in his own, but could not convert any of them. He was holding his own service comfortably until 4-5 Simpson suddenly gained 30-40 and forced Lewis to a cleverly delayed forehand passing shot down the line, and immediately followed it by running round his backhand and flashing a forehand return of service past Lewis's backhand.

It was a clash of his man, with the left-handed Lewis the slower and looking ungainly at times. Achieving an early break in the second set, his advantage was squandered when Simpson won five of the next six games to take a two-set lead. Simpson then relaxed slightly and broke twice to salvage the third set and after the interval to give himself the advantage of serving first throughout the fourth.

Lewis is an oddball player and his rugged persistence prevailed in the final set, after an early break, the score mounted with service to 8-7 in Lewis's favour. With Simpson serving, Lewis suddenly produced three thrilling rallies to take the match point at 30-40 and clinched



Dogged to the end. The left-handed Lewis "slower and looking ungainly at times".

his best win ever by forcing a volley error from Simpson.

The match had lasted three and one-quarter hours of playing time, only to be eclipsed by the three and three-quarter hours of high suspense drama enacted by the two No 1s, Mottram and Chris Lewis.

The New Zealanders is a player of great potential, with marvellous reflexes, frantic speed of foot and a fine flicker of steel-tipped strokes. He is a player who has made a promise to pose the four-square

translucence of the British bulldog. How aptly named was "Buster" Mottram.

At times Lewis seemed about to swamp his opponent with the fire and speed of his sparkling game. But just when he was in full career the bulldog would find something to chew on and could not be shaken off. At several points he had a run of four games and threatened Mottram with quick extinction, but had to fight to win the set 6-4.

After the inevitable interval the

fourth and fifth sets teetered perpetually and tantalizingly on an ever-lagging tightrope. At last Mottram broke service to lead 5-4 and then reached 40-30 and three match points.

Each was denied with daring strokes by Lewis but at advantage Mottram rumbled home the fourth set, and then reached 40-30 and three match points.

It was known in that inaugural season, caught the public imagination. Lewis's first victory over a former of the FA Cup, but cricketers said it would never happen in their game. Lewis's first victory over a former of the FA Cup, but cricketers said it would never happen in their game.

RESULTS: Lewis beat Simpson 3-2, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. Lewis beat Simpson 3-2, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

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Sri Lankans get home with their flag flying

By Richard Streeton
NOTTINGHAM: The Sri Lankans have a TCCB representative XI by three wickets.

The Sri Lankans gained a most creditable success yesterday when they accomplished the task of scoring 197 in just under three hours and they will certainly not be out of the TCCB XI for some time.

The match confirmed the Sri Lankans as attractive and talented cricketers who have the potential to be a force to be reckoned with when they arrived.

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Football

Million man Jordan joins Milan

Joe Jordan, the Manchester United and Scotland striker, has agreed terms with AC Milan and flew to Italy yesterday to sign for them. He broke the news to the United manager Ron Atkinson in a telephone call from Manchester Airport just before he left.

I knew he had been in contact with the Italians but his call was the first I knew he was close to joining them, Mr Atkinson said. It is a blow because I had been hoping to persuade Joe to stay here. I rate him very highly, but when Compton and the others will have you are on a loser. You can't compete with the sort of wages structures that the big clubs have.

Jordan's contract with United ended during the summer and he became a free agent, entitled to break his contract with any club. He is a 29-year-old international but they are unable to offer the right terms.

Jordan, who has played over 40 times for Scotland, is in the 21st year of his career. He has been at Manchester United since he was 16 and has won the FA Cup and the League Cup with the club.

The regulations governing player transfers mean that he is unlikely to get what he is really worth, Mr Atkinson said. We won't know exactly how much Milan will have to pay us until later but it is all worked out in the regulations.

The agreement on player movement is a new development in football. It means that a player can be sold for a percentage of the player's annual earnings with the club he is leaving. The man who is around £500,000. By paying less than half the fee that Jordan would bring in a domestic transfer, Milan will have to pay the £1,000 a week which Jordan said last season he wanted to stay at Old Trafford.

Jordan's career began with Leeds United before moving to Manchester United for £500,000. He has won the FA Cup and the League Cup with the club.

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McEnroe outclassed

New York, July 10.—Ivan Lendl outclassed John McEnroe, the Wimbledon champion, in a five-set match to win the Davis Cup.

Lendl, ranked fourth in the world, it was a second consecutive victory over McEnroe, the world's No 1. Lendl also defeated McEnroe in the quarter-finals of the French Open tournament.

McEnroe struggled from the start and looked tired and disoriented. He was out of his element in the Davis Cup, which is a team event.

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Millfield complete double

By a Special Correspondent
Millfield, the holders, yesterday retained the Aberdean Cup by winning the final of the LTA girls' school competition on a day at Queen's to emulate Millfield boys who on Thursday had successfully defended the Glavard Cup.

The school's girls appeared in the final as West area winners in a round-robin tournament against St Albans (Surrey), Merchant Taylors (North) and Banbury (South).

The finals could not have been closer. After two rubbers, each school had won one and lost one with three matches won and three lost. In the third rubber, Millfield played extremely well, beating Merchant Taylors 3-0 to capture the cup. Merchant Taylors' best player, Sarah Taylor, finished Banbury 2-1 for second place.

Millfield's first pair, the captain Jo Champion, twice a national champion, and Heidi Northrop, a former international, were a formidable combination. St Albans' Paula Yates and Hazel Young performed most creditably to defeat them. Karen McDonald and Lynn Robinson of St Albans and Caroline Clark and Caroline Bingham of Banbury were three times winners.

Greenidge, maker of the highest break in the world, has recovered from influenza and plays against Cheshire, whose team includes Muddassar Nazar, the Pakistani who led the Minor Counties XI to victory over Hampshire in the Benson and Hedges Cup.

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Modern pentathlon

Chance for seven to stake claim
By Michael Coleman
Danny Nightingale is injured and misses the national championships held over four days at Tewkesbury, this weekend. For the national title, he has to wait until the start of the season in September.

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Swimming

Britain bring in nineteen fresh faces
By

Stock markets

FT Index 524.6 up 5.6
BSE 100 151.2 up 0.58

Sterling

\$1.9325 up 160 points
Index 93.3 up 0.4

Dollar

DM 110.5 down 0.6
DM 2.4427 down 205 pts

Gold

\$418.00 up \$12

Money

3 mth sterling 13.7-13.8
3 mth Euro 18.1-18.2
6 mth Euro 18.1-18.2

Stockbrokers suspended for inquiry

By Philip Robinson

Stockbrokers Halliday Simpson was suspended from trading by the Stock Exchange yesterday pending the outcome of an investigation into the conduct of the business of the firm.

The suspension of an entire firm is a sanction rarely used by the Exchange and this is the first instance for more than five years. From 5 pm yesterday, the six-partner firm with six offices in this country, including one in the Channel Islands and one in the Isle of Man, was stopped from buying or selling.

The firm has been suspended under Rule 15(3) of the Stock Exchange Rules which empowers the council to suspend a firm if it fails to attend the council and provide such information as may be in their possession relative to any matter under investigation, including such accounts and information as to their firm's finances as the council may consider necessary.

The council can also appoint an accountant to report any matters relating to a firm's accounts. But the exchange was quick to point out that its action does not constitute a "hammering" because it means that the firm in question loses money until it is lifted.

Mr John Norris, Halliday Simpson's administrative partner, was not available last night. A spokesman for the firm said: "Mr Norris has told me to say we do not have any comment to make at the moment."

The Stock Exchange confirmed earlier this week that Chief Trust Managers Ltd—a unit trust group formed in 1976 and which now has eight funds and a total of £12m under management—requested an investigation into share dealings made on its behalf. It is understood that earlier this year Chief Trust carried out an internal investigation.

The need for the council, which is chaired by Mr Nicholas Goodison, to take such drastic action comes as yet another blow for the Exchange. Over the past 12 months, it has seen a fraud squad inquiry into the gilt dealings of Hadderdwick Securities Group, the firm's collapse just minutes before it, and Mr Goodison's own firm, Quillor Hilton Goodison, were due to merge, and the "hammering" of Norman Collins.



Goodison: His council suspended brokers' trading.

Merseyside newsprint plant to reopen

By Peter Hill

A major Canadian company announced last night that it will reopen the former Bowater newsprint plant at Ellesmere Port on Merseyside.

The plant, which closed last November with the loss of 1,500 jobs, is to be reopened by Consolidated Bathurst, which intends to import Canadian-produced pulp for conversion into newsprint and expects to provide at least 450 jobs over the next two years.

The decision follows weeks of negotiations with Bowater and discussions with British Government Ministers.

Consolidated plans to invest about \$30m (£27m) in the venture initially, much of it on equipment, but the final investment level is expected to be considerably higher.

The Department of Industry has been heavily involved in the discussions with the Canadian company, which will qualify for substantial Government assistance under the terms of the Industry Act, including regional development grant.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, who has been involved in discussions with senior executives of the company, said last night that the reopening of the mill would boost employment in an area where it was badly needed.

The Canadian company's decision, he said, was warmly welcomed and he was delighted that Consolidated had accepted the offer of assistance.

Earlier offers of assistance to Bowater to reduce its losses, the merchant bank and fund management group, taking a majority stake in Save & Prosper, the unit trust and insurance managers.

Bowater cited high costs, particularly energy, as the major reason for closing the plant. The plant accounted for 50 per cent of total United Kingdom newsprint capacity.

After the closure decision, a joint management and trade union delegation from the plant made representations to the Prime Minister last October.

The Reed group, Britain's only other newsprint manufacturer, cited similar reasons when it announced shortly afterward that it was shutting its plant at Aylesford, Kent.

Earlier this month, Bowater set Consolidated a 10-day deadline, which would have expired on Sunday, for a decision. Consolidated is one of Canada's largest newspaper producers.

By manufacturing pulp in Canada, the company will benefit from the lower wood and energy costs there.

North American manufacturers are the market leaders in Europe and set the price levels which other manufacturers—largely Nordic—have to follow.

Ad agencies weary of new titles

By David Hewson

London's media community gave a slightly weary welcome yesterday to the news that the capital is likely to have two evening newspapers by the end of this year.

With a new Sunday Express colour magazine and a fresh Sunday title in Scotland, on the streets, the advertising world also has to work out its attitude towards a colour magazine for the News of the World, the possibility of one with the Sunday Mirror, and the March 21, 1982, launch of Associated Newspapers' Sunday title.

Mr John Malloys, the Young and Rubicam agency's deputy media director, probably summed up the attitude of most agencies to a new London evening paper yesterday when he said: "Any proliferation of opportunities has got to be good. But on the other hand if we are going to get into another NOW situation where there is total corporate determination to succeed and then the thing goes under because the money isn't there, then no one benefits. But I hope I am proved wrong."

Lorhio, headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, has not said when and how it intends to start printing a new London evening paper on the presses of its latest acquisition, the Observer.

But most observers expect the company to launch its new title within six months. It will have an up-market style and be circulated only in central London, selling, to a large extent, at tube and railway stations to commuters.

By stunning sales in outlying areas of the capital, Lorhio will avoid the crippling distribution costs that were a large factor in the merger of Associated's Evening News and Standard last October, and still affect the companies' joint product, the New Standard.

The New Standard has proved a somewhat unhappy marriage, but has settled down in recent months. A recent readership survey carried out by the paper claimed that half of persons questioned in street interviews thought it was an excellent or very good newspaper.

It seems clear that one of the most difficult tasks facing any Lorhio evening paper will be the establishment of an editorial policy sufficiently fresh to attract New Standard readers or commuters who now buy no evening paper.

Mr Rodney Harris, media director of another major United Kingdom advertising agency, D'Arcy-MacManus & Masius, said: "It could be that Lorhio could launch a new paper with something so different about it that it would capture a large part of the market but they have got to do something pretty miraculous to do that."

"My fear is that if a new paper is launched you would find it fighting with the New Standard for a share of a shrinking market. There would be short-term benefits for advertisers but in the long term a market left."

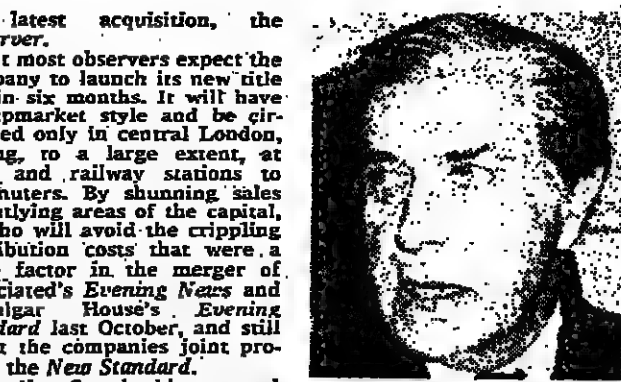
Mr Richard Caisley, the former advertising director of the Evening News who is now managing director of the Free Weekender, the give-away publication distributed in the capital every Friday, estimated that the London advertising market was worth £25m a year in classified and £20m in display when both the Evening Standard and News were being published, but had now shrunk.

"Whether a new evening paper would regenerate that would be questionable," Mr Caisley said, by concentrating circulation on central London, Lorhio would seem to rule out the capture of much lucrative classified advertising that the New Standard has failed to pick up, he added.

Free Weekender can expect to face a rival itself this autumn, when Mr Richard Sharp, a former computer salesman, plans to launch the London Weekend Tribune, which he describes as a give-away cross between Prime Time Live and the New Statesman. Mr Sharp claims to have raised the capital for his publication by advertising for backers in the Sunday Times business news section.

Rowland: A second London evening newspaper.

£17m deals set up UK's biggest investment management group



Rowland: A second London evening newspaper.

gives it a dominant block of 55.7 per cent. Mr Joe Burnett, chairman of Robert Fleming, said the purchase would give the bank a major interest in retail financial services as well as its existing institutional investment and fund management.

The price of £27.50 a share values Save & Prosper at £40.7m. Unlike its main rival M & Co, Save & Prosper is not quoted. Mr Ian Rushbrook, investment manager of Atlantic Assets, said the price had been arrived at by negotiation and that it put Save & Prosper on a 4.4 per cent yield, very similar to M & Co.

Robert Fleming will not keep its full stake but will reduce it to just over 50 per cent. The other 15 per cent or so will be placed with a variety of investment institutions. Atlantic will retain a 4.7 per cent holding and Baring 5 per cent.

Last year Save & Prosper made pre-tax profits of £3.5m, while Robert Fleming's closed profits were £8.1m. On an equity accounting basis, Save & Prosper therefore added significantly to the bank's profits.

Thorn-EMI betters forecast

Thorn-EMI pleased the stock market yesterday with better than expected figures in a difficult year for consumer electronics groups to March 31, 1981.

The company, whose chairman Sir Richard Cavendish made a gloomy forecast at the half-way stage, announced pre-tax profits of £94.5m. This was well down from the previous year's £125.5m, which included just four months of EMI, but comfortably above market profit forecasts in the £80-90m range. The shares gained 24p to 400p in response. The dividend is maintained at 20.5p gross and is covered by current cost profits of £64m pre-tax. Group external sales were £22.29m against £16.21m.

Ironically, it was the formerly ailing EMI operations that produced some better results, while some of Thorn's traditional businesses let it down. Its lighting side lost £10.1m against profits of £10.6m a year before, while music, which it acquired with the EMI takeover, turned a profit from a loss of £200,000 to a profit of £20.4m. Most of lighting's loss lies in provision against a large reorganization now underway which it could make small profits this year, according to Mr Harold Mourgue, group finance director. Music did particularly well in the USA, Australia and South Africa.

The mood at Thorn-EMI is more optimistic now, with its integration over, and rationalization programmes in trouble spots provided for out of 1981-82 profits. Markets at home remain tough, however, and improvements this year will largely be from reorganization.

Bonn set to support its steel industry

The West German government has started working on plans to support the country's steel industry in the face of competition for subsidised plants elsewhere in the EEC.

Dr Dieter von Wurzen, the state secretary in the Bonn economics ministry, held a preliminary round of discussions with leaders of the steel industry and the IG Metall trade union in Bonn today with a view to working out a strategy by the end of the month.

The discussion reflects continuing German scepticism about the effectiveness of last month's EEC agreement to phase out state aids in the steel industry by the end of 1985 and restrict production for the next 12 months to achieve a sharp rise in prices.

On Wednesday evening, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, assured the personnel managers and works councils of the Hoesch and Krupp steel groups that Bonn and the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia would give the industry in the Ruhr protection on its flanks.

Provided that the companies themselves cooperate to achieve a more rational pattern of production, Bonn will step up its regional aid to the steel-producing areas. It might also reduce the effective cost of German coking coal to the steel companies and provide funds normally earmarked for structural improvements in the economy.

Herr Schmidt is apparently unwilling to accept that the crisis in the steel industry should have negative effects on employment in the Social Democratic stronghold of the Ruhr. In the event of plant closures, the government will use regional aid to create alternative employment.

The West German government will reintroduce thorough border checks on imported steel to establish whether it is being sold at prices that represent unfair competition.

According to economics ministry officials, Bonn will if necessary approach the EEC Commission to impose border levies on subsidised EEC steel. But the German government is anxious to establish the exact facts before taking specific action for fear of provoking retaliatory measures from its EEC partners.

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Your advice and guidance to clients in the drawing up of bequests in our favour is of the utmost importance to our work to educate and rehabilitate Britain's blind people, to help them in their daily life, wherever and whenever they are.

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Dollar down on word that rates may fall

By Frances Williams

Growing speculation that short-term American interest rates are likely to fall soon depressed the dollar and boosted gold on world markets yesterday.

The United States currency drifted lower in the early trading for much of the day in Europe as Eurodollar deposit rates weakened on expectations that the United States money supply figures published late on Friday would show little change from last week. But it dipped sharply late in the day after the United States Federal Reserve Board added liquidity to the banking system when the closely watched Federal funds rate was already trading lower than on Thursday at around 13 1/2 per cent.

The dollar finished in London at 2.4427 Deutsche marks, the currency against which it is chiefly measured, a loss of 2.05 pence. Its effective exchange rate, as calculated by the Bank of England, slipped 0.6 to 110.5 (average 1975-100), reflecting losses against most leading currencies.

Latest United States official statistics and figures from private companies show a decline in consumer credit demands, and government borrowing. A fall in business spending is likely soon as well as these factors point to lower interest rates.

President Reagan's tax bill is also encountering increasing problems in Congress and the prospects of large cuts by October 1 look remote.

There is no sign, however, that the Reagan Administration is prepared to sanction any fundamental easing of tight money policies, which it regards as essential to its fight against inflation.

Gold rose \$12 to \$418 an ounce in quiet trading dominated by what dealers described as "bargain hunting" after the price fell below \$400 on Wednesday.

The pound stayed on the sidelines, strengthening against both the dollar and European currencies. It closed in London at £1.8935, up 1.60 cents from Thursday, while its effective exchange rate index improved 0.4 to 93.3 per cent of its average 1975 level.

This modest rebound does nothing to reverse sterling's rapid decline against the dollar which began last November when the pound peaked at £2.4540. Over the next eight months sterling has plunged by nearly 23 per cent in dollar terms, significantly worsening Britain's inflation prospects by putting up the costs of imported raw materials, over 40 per cent of which are invoiced in dollars.

The rise in United Kingdom money market rates was reflected in yesterday's weekly tender of Treasury bills. Bills were allotted at an average rate of discount of 12.7365 per cent compared with 11.9839 per cent the previous week. (The Bank of England also announced that it would be doubling the size of next Friday's issue to £200m. This move is designed to give the authorities additional flexibility in view of a forecast surplus of liquidity in money markets the following week.)

CITY GOLD MARKET DELAYED

The proposed London Gold Futures Market is unlikely to open on the planned date, September 7.

Its formation committee has decided that the London Metal Exchange, where it was intended to trade, is not open at the right times. Mr Keith Smith, chairman of the formation committee, consisting of members of the Metal Exchange and the London Gold Market, said the committee was considering several other possible market places.

Although it would have opened only about two months from now, the Gold Futures Market has not invited applications for membership or published contract details.

Taxmen tighten up on company cars

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Measures to meet the Government's commitment to tightening up on the fringe benefits enjoyed by business may have been implemented by the Inland Revenue. The measures, affecting company cars and petrol provided to senior employees who use company cars, were foreshadowed by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget statement in March.

The measures will embrace an estimated 250,000 people, who are liable to tax on car benefits. They will boost the existing tax liability beyond the present revenue of about £65m and increase by 20 per cent from next April the amount on which tax is payable on company cars.

The increase in the tax scales apply from next April. They follow similar increases introduced at the beginning of this financial year when the amount of mileage necessary to avoid the higher charge was more than doubled from 1,000 miles to 2,500 miles a year. The new scales are based on the age, market value, and engine capacity of cars.

To implement the new scales the Government is to introduce an amendment to the Finance Bill which will set out the detailed rules.

The scale will be graduated according to engine size and will be reduced by 50 per cent for cars used mainly for business and driven more than 18,000 miles a year.

Launch of muesli bars expected to create £25m market

Cereal makers prepare for the crunch

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Two of the big four cereal makers are putting their marketing muscle behind a new product line, essentially muesli-type mixtures in bar form, which is expected to create a new grocery sector worth at least £25m in annual sales within three years. It could be the same sort of marketing success as those two most recent examples of new products—the instant noodles in pots and instant custard.

That at any rate is the assessment of Mr Michael Thomas, manager of new product development at Quaker Oats, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Chicago-based Quaker Oats Inc. Test marketing of Quaker's version of the nut and cereal bars has gone so well that on Monday it is launching a £500,000 television promotion in the London area to back a sales drive there.

This is the equivalent of a national campaign of £1.5m because London's population represents 22 per cent of the United Kingdom market. In the Southern Television area an equivalent amount of promotion is being put into a rival bar from Weetabix, the number two in the cereals market in which Kellogg's is market leader.

Quaker is number four. But in the muesli market, which was first developed from its health food background by Weetabix with its Alpen brand, Kellogg's has not been too successful with its version, Country Store.

Alpen has been on the market for nearly ten years, but last year Quaker came up with Harvest Crunch, a muesli which is coated in brown sugar and honey, and pre-processed to make it more palatable. Quaker now claims 25 per cent of the £25m muesli market against Alpen's 30 per cent, but Weetabix con-



Michael Thomas of Quaker Oats: Launching £1m sales drive

tests strongly that Quaker is doing that well.

Quaker has already been successful in getting its Harvest Crunch bars into the big multisupermarkets in the London area, the key to sales volume. Neither Quaker nor Weetabix with its Natural Crunch Bar is aiming to move into the confectioner's and newsgate outlets.

In both their sights are the nut snacks and crisp market, half of which is accounted for by grocers, and the chocolate covered biscuits market of which nearly 90 per cent is grocer orientated. But Quaker's research suggests the bars could also be creating largely incremental rather than substitution sales.

Because they are a food, the nut and cereal bars have the advantage, unlike confectionery and some snacks, of being zero-rated for Value Added Tax.

At around 35p for a pack of six bars, in Quaker's case, they will compete closely on price with packs of chocolate covered wafers and similar biscuits.

Central bars first came from West coast America in the early 1970s and the market there is now worth around £100m a year, which basically gives the £25m calculation for Britain", Mr Thomas said.

£65m drop in societies' receipts

Building society advances exceeded £1,000m in June, the fourth successive month home loans have run at this level. But net receipts were £65m lower at £371m, compared with May. This drop is thought to be almost wholly due to seasonal factors, mainly an increase in withdrawals by savers to pay for summer holidays. The net investment level normally falls by about £50m in June.

Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies' Association, said there had been very little change in the underlying level of net receipts, which confirms the recovery from the low April figure.

Figures released yesterday by the association show that its members received a total of £2,284m from investors in June. Withdrawals of savings amounted to £1,913m.

Mortgage lending remains high, with £1,128m advanced in the month, and another £1,121m promised to home-buyers. By the end of June, BSA members were committed to lend £2,842m.

US group 'holding on'

National Semiconductor Corporation, the second-largest United States producer of integrated circuits, will not give up its stake in a joint venture that will soon be majority-owned by France's new Socialist government. National Semiconductor currently owns 49 per cent of a venture with Saint-Gobain-out-Mousson, a French company listed for nationalization by the government.

New Collins letter

William Collins has sent another letter to shareholders in its battle to fight the unwelcome bid from News International. The chairman says that since the 1981 profits forecast was made first-half sales are better and borrowings less than expected.

Burmah denial

Burmah Oil said yesterday the closure of its Ellesmere Port refinery, with the loss of 1,100 jobs, would go ahead and denied trade union reports suggesting a review of the company decision.

Colombian grant

Britain will grant Colombia £210m in mining, port and railway equipment to speed development of the most ambitious coal mining project in the country's history. It was announced yesterday as a United Kingdom trade delegation flew home.

Radio revenue up

Gross advertising revenue for the Independent radio companies in May 1981 was £4,607,488, an increase of 6.3 per cent on May 1980.

Saudi oil output

Saudi Arabia intends to hold its oil output at 10.3 million barrels a day until Opec agrees a unified pricing system, industry executives and diplomats said in Riyadh.

Concorde statement

A Government statement on the future of the Concorde airliner is expected soon. The total net cost of the project's public funding stood at £894m at the end of 1980.

Spanish bank 'takeover'

The Spanish Central Bank has taken over administration of Banco Occidental after its collapse.

Chelmsford jobs go

R.H.P., the Chelmsford ball-bearing maker is to make 350 employees redundant.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 955.67, down 3.33 on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. The S&P 500 exchange rate was 1.13741 while the £-SDR rate was 0.601009.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Atlantic Assets 18p to 26p
Borec Group 24p to 32p
Cons Gold Fields 16p to 44p
Hammerson 'A' 30p to 65p
Hammerson Est 14p to 40p

Falls

Castlefield 15p to 45p
Collins W 8p to 23p
Hanson Tst 7p to 27p
Masey-Perc 3p to 14p
Martin-News 4p to 24p

Land Securities 18p to 40p
Pilkington Bros 12p to 31p
Polly Peck 18p to 34p
Thorn EMI 8p to 41p
Westbri Prods 20p to 80p

Norfolk C Grp 5p to 31p
Rank Org 8p to 16p
Simon Eng 8p to 41p
Sutcliffe P B 15p to 45p
Tilbury Contr 8p to 24p

هكذا من الأمل

Insurance

Who pays for the riot damage?

While the insurance industry is sorting out the cost of the week's riots, anxious householders in Liverpool, Manchester and London will be fingering their household insurance policies nervously. The British Insurance Association reckons that most domestic policies now cover "riots and civil disturbance", whether damage is to house contents or to the fabric of the building.

Less fortunate may be shopkeepers, who do not have one of the "package" policies. Many of these policies do not include cover for loss of business.

Worse off still is anyone whose car has been destroyed or damaged or who has only third party cover. If someone loses a petrol bomb through the window you have no claim. Neither do you have recourse to the Riot Damages Act 1886, under which the local police authority may pay compensation on damage to property, but not, it appears, to cars.

Both the insurance companies and those who have suffered damage can claim under the Riot Damages Act. The advice from the various police authorities is to get in contact and obtain the requisite form—available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office—and send in a claim within 14 days.

The Bristol and Brighton riots showed up certain deficiencies in the workings of the compensation arrangements. More than a year after the Bristol riots some claims have still not been paid. Other claims have been settled at allegedly poor rates.

The only form of appeal against the assessment is to take the local police authority to court. Delays may in part be due to people claiming twice—



Riot torn Liverpool this week: most insured householders are protected against "riots and civil disturbance"; shopkeepers could be less well served by their policies.

once from the insurers and again from the police.

What may be exercising the minds of many is whether insurers will, if the disturbances go on, extend the differential rating system now in vogue for household contents policies to the dwellings themselves.

This week the Prudential, with somewhat unfortunate timing, fell in with the rest of the industry in selecting Lon-

don, Liverpool and Glasgow as high risk areas for household contents policies. Not because of the riots but because of its claims experience for burglaries in those areas.

Indeed, where claims rose by a half last year, it is much more of a headache for insurers than riots. Anyone living in a black spot area, which includes the stockbroker belt of the Home Counties as well as inner cities is probably paying twice the basic rate for

household contents cover any-

way. Commercial Union charges 80p per £100 now for London and 45p for Manchester and the Home Counties. Guardian Royal Exchange charges 80p per £100 for inner London as against a basic rate of 50p. This rating system is unlikely to be introduced for house insurance as well.

Premium rates have moved up by around 20 per cent in the past eighteen months or so

—after being static for 50 years in many cases—mainly because of large numbers of subsidence claims and the inclusions of clauses belatedly protecting houseowners against "heave". The problems of the sort of uprising—see likely to be introduced for house insurance as well.

Margaret Drummond

11¼%* p.a. -the deposit account with a cheque book

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*Current rate. Rate published daily in the Financial Times.

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Unit trust performance

The tables show the value on July 1 of £100 invested 12 months ago (A) and three years ago (B), income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer prices.
Prices supplied by Fidelity Securities, 150-152 Clapham Road, London N1 9RD.

FINANCIAL	A	B
S&P Financial	150.6	171.4
Target/Investment Trst	148.6	176.6
Kleinwortz Besse Fds	145.3	178.4
Nat West/Financial	143.2	178.4
Arbuthnot Capital	143.2	178.4
Henderson Financial	142.3	178.4
M&G/Fds	141.5	178.4
Brit Financial Secs	137.7	178.4
Schlesinger ITU	137.2	178.4
Abbey Investment Trst	134.0	178.4
S&P/ITU	131.1	178.4
Hill Samuel/Financial	131.1	178.4
Target/Financial	130.8	178.4
Brown Shipley Finan	130.6	178.4
Prudential	129.4	178.4
S&P/Securities	128.0	178.4
James Finlay Trst	125.8	178.4
London Wall/Financial	125.3	178.4
Schlesinger Exp Shrs	123.2	178.4
Britannia Inv Fd Ltd	121.2	178.4
Arbuthnot Fin and Inv	118.3	178.4
S&P/International	115.9	178.4
Barclaybank Finan	113.0	178.4
GT World Bond Fd	112.3	178.4
Key Fixed Income	110.2	178.4
Target/Preference	109.1	178.4
Abbey Worldwide Bond	108.1	178.4
Tyndall/Preference	105.6	178.4
Abbey Glt & Fxd Inv	104.7	178.4
A-Hamro/Cvt Secs	104.6	178.4
Target/Gilt Capital	102.7	178.4
Craigmount Gilt	102.1	178.4
Chiefmont Pref & Glt	102.0	178.4
Allen Hry & Rss Glt	101.8	178.4
Fidelity Glt & Fxd Inv	101.7	178.4
Arbuthnot Preference	101.7	178.4
Arbuthnot Glt & Fxd Inv	101.7	178.4
Britannia Pref Shrs	100.7	178.4
Henderson Pref Shrs	100.6	178.4
GROWTH	A	B
Target Special Sits	157.7	215.6
Garmore Special Sits	156.6	215.6
Buckmaster/Mariboro	151.2	215.6
Garmore British	149.8	215.6
Schroder Capital	145.8	207.3
Fidelity Special Sits	145.0	207.3
Nat West/Capital	144.6	207.3
Hill Samuel/Special Sits	144.1	207.3
Brown Shipley Growth	141.1	207.3
TSB Scottish	140.6	207.3
Capel Capital	140.2	207.3
Cabot Capital	137.3	207.3
Carr Sebag Capital	136.6	207.3
Bishopsgate Progress	136.6	207.3
M&G/Comp. Growth	135.8	207.3
Schroder General	135.4	207.3
Antony Gibbs Private	135.4	207.3
S&P/Capital	134.3	207.3
Pearl Growth	134.2	207.3
G.T. Capital	134.1	207.3
Bridge Capital	134.0	207.3
Perpetual Group Grth	133.8	207.3
M&G/Compound Gth	133.6	207.3
Abbey Capital	133.1	207.3
A-Hamro Revry Sits	132.7	207.3
Arbuthnot Grths	132.3	207.3
Stewart British Capd	132.2	207.3
Financials Pwv Units	131.7	207.3
Franklington Capital	129.6	207.3
T&G/Vanguard Grth	129.6	207.3
Wider Growth	129.0	207.3
Nat West/Growth	128.7	207.3
A-Hamro Revry Sits	128.6	207.3
Britannia Assets	128.2	207.3
Choularton Grth	127.8	207.3
Equity and Law	127.2	207.3
A-Hamro O'ss Earr	127.1	207.3
TSB General	126.5	207.3
Henderson Grth Acc	126.3	207.3
Barclaybank Cap Grth	126.0	207.3
Arbuthnot Growth	125.1	207.3
Garmore Invest Accs	125.0	207.3
Royal Trst Capital	125.0	207.3
Baring Bros Stratton	124.3	207.3
Hill Samuel/Capital	124.3	207.3
Tyndall/Capital	123.5	207.3
Tower Special Sit	123.0	207.3
New Court Special	122.3	207.3
Barclaybank Capital	122.0	207.3
Target/Growth	121.4	207.3
Target/Professional	120.9	207.3
London Wall Cap Grth	120.4	207.3
Barclaybank Recovery	119.6	207.3
NPI Growth	118.9	207.3
Schlesinger Nil Yield	118.7	207.3
Quilter/Quadrant Rec	118.4	207.3
M&G/Recovery	117.4	207.3
Manulife Growth	117.4	207.3
M&G/Magnum	116.5	207.3

GENERAL	A	B
Mercury General	157.8	221.1
Schroder Small Com.	157.8	221.1
Leo Capital	154.3	207.5
M.A. Trust	150.8	215.5
Arbuthnot Small Cos	148.7	215.5
Target Inc & Growth	147.7	215.5
Chiefmont Small Cos	142.5	215.5
Griev/Nat Small Cos	142.5	215.5
T&G/Cler Fund	142.4	215.5
Rowan Merit	140.0	215.5
Legal & Gen	137.2	215.5
Rowan Securities	136.0	215.5
T&G/Wickmore	135.5	215.5
Lloyds Small Cos	135.7	215.5
New Court Small Cos	135.7	215.5
A-Ham 2nd Sm Cos	135.3	215.5
British Small Cos	134.4	215.5
Key Small Cos Fund	133.7	215.5
Intel Small Cos	133.1	215.5
M&G/Second	132.7	215.5
Kleinwortz Ben-Sm Cos	131.7	215.5
Pechan Units	130.6	215.5
T&G/Coleman	130.4	215.5
Norwich U Grth Trst	129.0	215.5
Barclaybank S&P	128.0	215.5
Barclaybank Investment	128.0	215.5
Trades Union Units	127.9	215.5
Barclaybank Prof Assn	127.8	215.5
T&G/Wickmore	127.0	215.5
A-Hamro Capital	126.7	215.5
M&G/Small Cos	126.3	215.5
Antony G Small Cos	126.0	215.5
A-Hamro Revry Sits	125.9	215.5
A-Hamro Small Cos	125.7	215.5
A-Hamro Fund	125.5	215.5
A-Hamro Acc & Ind	125.2	215.5
Grievson/Sarrington	124.8	215.5
Quilter/Quadrant Gen	124.0	215.5
Guardian	123.8	215.5
Minster	123.7	215.5
Anderson	123.7	215.5
Abbey General	123.6	215.5
M&G/General	123.3	215.5
Schlesinger Mkt Ldr	123.0	215.5
Lloyds Investment	122.7	215.5
New Court Income	122.5	215.5
Lloyds Income	122.5	215.5
Carr Sebag Income	122.4	215.5
Barclaybank Income	122.4	215.5
Pearl Income	122.4	215.5
Capel Income	122.3	215.5
Midland Dryden Yld	122.2	215.5
S&P/Select Income	122.1	215.5
Tyndall/Scottish Inc	121.8	215.5
Franklington Exp Inc	121.8	215.5
Fidelity Grwth & Inv	121.8	215.5
S&P/High Yield	121.8	215.5
Midland Dryden Inc	121.8	215.5
Hill Samuel/High Yld	121.7	215.5
Britannia Inc & Grwth	121.7	215.5
S&P/High Yield	121.7	215.5
M&G/High Income	121.6	215.5
Barclaybank Ext Inc	121.5	215.5
Garmore Income	121.4	215.5
Mayflower Income	121.4	215.5
S&P/Income	121.3	215.5
A-Hamro High Yld	121.3	215.5
M&G/Comp Income	121.2	215.5
Arbuthnot High Inc	121.2	215.5
Barclaybank High Inc	121.2	215.5
Nat West High Inc	121.2	215.5
Chiefmont Inc & Grth	121.2	215.5
Tyndall/Income	121.2	215.5
T&G/Wickmore Divd	121.0	215.5
Garmore Ext Inc	120.8	215.5
Grievson/Bar High Yld	120.8	215.5
T&G/Vengd High Yld	120.8	215.5
Key Income	120.7	215.5
S&P/Income	120.7	215.5
British Life Divdnd	120.5	215.5
Alben Income	120.4	215.5
M&G/Extra Yield	120.4	215.5
M&G/Mid & Gen	120.3	215.5
Schlesinger Income	120.3	215.5
Target/Extra Income	120.3	215.5
London Wall/High Inc	120.2	215.5
Mid & Mat High Inc	120.2	215.5
Mutual/High Yld	120.2	215.5
Quilter/Quadrant Inc	120.2	215.5
Antony Gibbs Ext Inc	120.2	215.5
Carlton High Yield	120.2	215.5
Nat West High Inc	120.2	215.5
M&G/Dividend	120.2	215.5
Schlesinger Income	120.2	215.5
Mutual/Income	120.2	215.5
Arbuthnot High Yld	120.2	215.5
Chiefmont High Inc	120.2	215.5
Choularton Income	120.2	215.5
Dartington	120.2	215.5

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Equities stage modest rally

Equities, having fallen more than 20 points during the past fortnight, staged a modest rally at the end of the account yesterday, helped mostly by bear closing.

The latest OECD report on the United Kingdom economy painted a gloomy picture but this was discounted by many dealers who had plenty of interesting features to keep them occupied. Prominent was the Bercor Group where brokers Hoare Govey bought a further 7.4 million shares at 94p for Hanson Trust, which earlier this week failed in its bid to buy GH Downing. Shares of Bercor ended the day 24p higher at 92p but Hanson, now with 14.9 per cent of Bercor, tumbled 7p to 275p. Meanwhile, the other big battery manufacturer, Chloride, where Hoare earlier up 14 per cent for CRA earlier in the week, rose 1p to 32p in sympathy.

Despite a reduction in profits from £125m to £94m, full-year figures from Thorn EMI proved better than expected and the price closed 24p higher at 400p. But little, if any, benefit rubbed off on the rest of the electrical sector.

Having opened the day 3.3p up at 10 am the FT Index closed 5.6 better at 524.6. Gilt again benefited from Thursday's news that the new index-linked stock had been exhausted. Jobbers reported strong demand as the follow-through pushed prices higher. By the close, longs were showing rises of up to £1 while at the shorter end the rises were restricted to £1.

The Government broker was able to supply more of the short Treasury 1985 11 per cent at its closing level of £91. Among leading industrials, Pilkington Bros was 12p higher at 315p, following the sale of its Canadian interests to the Ford Motor Co. Imperial Group rose 1p to 63p after disappointing trading news and the resignation of its chairman earlier in the week. BAT Industries recovered 5p to 351p.

Others to make headway included Glaxo 2p to 374p, Fisons 2p to 140p and Bower 3p to 25p.

In electricals, newcomer MEMEC continued to make headway, rising a further 31p to 208p, making a premium of 60p over the original offer price. Elsewhere, GEC added 12p to 730p, Plessey 8p to 330p, Racal 4p to 415p and Ferranti 13p to 575p.

Westbrick Products jumped 20p to 80p in response to a dawn raid from CH Beazer, down 5p at 113p, which netted only 11.5 per cent of the shares instead of the planned 15 per cent. The two are now in bid talks.

Elsewhere, in builders Istock Johnson jumped 8p to 85p in sympathy. Atlantic Assets was another high-flyer, rising 18p to 269p after selling its 21.6 per cent stake in Save & Prosper for £8.5m to Robert Fleming. Letraset hardened 1p to 113p, still hoping for increased terms from Mills & Allen, and bid hopes lifted Montague L. Meyer 3p to 70p. Carrington Vivella improved 11p to 16p after the sale of its South African interests for £5m, but Wm Collins encountered profit taking, losing 8p to 230p.

Gartons lost 11p at 13p after announcing rights issue proposal. James H. Dennis celebrated a return to profits with a 1p rise at 25p, with Ashley Industrial up 3p at 52p after trading news. But Leanos Group fell 1p to 54p, despite profits up to forecast, while news of trading losses wiped 3p from Norfolk Capital at 31p with Highgate & Job holding steady at 38p.

Still reflecting recent trading.

news, Sotheby's shed 15p to 460p, Sonic Sound 8p to 95p and Greenfield Leisure 3p to 30p. Rowton Hotels recovered 5p to 121p after its chairman's recent annual statement about trading conditions.

Shares of the Rank Organisation tumbled 8p to 164p yesterday after a critical reappraisal by brokers Scott, Gough, Hancock who described the company as ex-growth. The group's interim figures are due out on Monday and are expected to show a downturn in profits from £53.5m to around £40m.

In foods, a chairman's statement added 2p to Associated British Foods at 157p with Associated Fisheries recovering from recent figures, up 3p to 63p. Bejam was also wanted, up 1p to 125p, after 13p, on bid speculation.

Engineers were a strong market with Gestetner up 4p at 64p, ahead of interim figures on Thursday. Lucas Industries rose 7p to 200p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 322p, Sanitex Industries 10p to 388p and Vickers 5p to 155p. Bid hopes proved a spur to Amalgamated Power, 8p dearer at 100p.

Ken Livingstone, the new leader of the GLC, was the darling of the property market yesterday after a report that the GLC was to ban all further office developments in the London area. Jobbers reported solid demand for shares, particularly those where the price stood at a discount to assets.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Cronite (1)	3.9(5.6)	0.1(0.15)	(—)	(—)	1.87(—)	(—)
D F Bevan (1)	12.8(14.9)	0.13(0.23)	19(3.7)	0.6(—)	1/10	0.85(1.7)
Jagt (1)	4.5(5.1)	0.03(0.05)	3.6(0.36)	1.2(—)	15/8	1.5(1.5)
Fairdale Textiles (F)	7.0(6.6)	0.2(0.47)	3.3(2.9)	1.2(—)	15/8	1.5(1.5)
Highgate and Job (F)	6.9(8.4)	0.23(0.15)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Norfolk Capital (1)	3.7(4.1)	0.2(0.15)	(—)	(—)	28/6	2.4(2.23)
Leanos Group (1)	59.8(61.9)	2.1(1.8)	(—)	(—)	2/9	(—)
Braham Mfg Grp (F)	3.1(3.5)	0.08(0.14)	0.3(0.5)	0.3(0.6)	(—)	2.25(2.25)
Warner Holidays (F)	12.4(10.8)	0.97(1.12)	8.78(9.2)	1.75(—)	(—)	(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss.

Losses up at Norfolk Capital

By Our Financial Staff

Norfolk Capital Group, the hotels and restaurant concern headed by Sir Maxwell Joseph, has announced increased losses in the first half of the year.

With a drop in turnover of a tenth to £3.68m, pretax losses have gone up from £56,000 to £197,000 despite almost halved interest charges of £210,000 after a determined effort recently to clear the balance sheet of debt through large property sales.

Norfolk Capital has suffered from the general malaise in the hotels industry and the group says that the effects of the international recession continued with increased severity through the opening half. But the group has been engaged on a programme of upgrading existing hotels and creating restaurant facilities to maximise earnings and Sir Maxwell is confident the company will reap the benefits of the foundations now being laid.

Cronite pessimistic

The Cronite metals group has passed its interim dividend and there may be no final if business does not pick up in the second half.

On sales down from £5.62m to £3.86m the group turned in a pretax loss of £76,000 against last year's comparable £145,000.

Beazer makes dawn raid on Westbrick

By Margaret Pagano

A dawn raid to pick up 14.9 per cent of the Exeter brick maker Westbrick Products narrowly failed yesterday. But the suitor, C.H. Beazer, a Bath-based builder, immediately announced its aim to reach an agreed bid, valuing Westbrick at £231m.

Beazer's brokers, L. Messel, swept into the market at 9.30 am, but managed to buy only 11.5 per cent of the shares at 75p each. The shares initially jumped 15p to 75p, and put on another 9p to 84p, before closing at 80p. Beazer's share price gave up 2p to 116p.

It was only minutes before an announcement was made to the Stock Exchange in the afternoon that the Westbrick board knew who the suitor was. Mr Shaun Dowling, Westbrick's managing director, said the news took them completely by surprise. They learnt about the raid from their brokers, Quilter, Hilton, Goodison at 9.31 am, he said. Mr John Sutherland, chairman of Westbrick Products, and building group, is now aiming for discussions with Westbrick to reach agreement on a recommended offer for the remaining share capital at 75p a share.

Mr Michael Whittles, of Messel, said Beazer was very interested in Westbrick's high-grade brick business which would fit well with Beazer's own house-building activities. Westbrick's loss-making concrete materials concern, he added, could be integrated with Beazer's concrete interests. Beazer had shown interest in Westbrick for some time, he said.



Mr John Sutherland, chairman of Westbrick Products.

Briefly

Braham Miller Group: Extremely difficult trading conditions accounted for the pretax loss of £85,700 compared with the previous year's profit of £143,900. Sales were lower at £8.2m. The board says export sales improved but not sufficiently to offset a drop in United Kingdom demand, which fell further in the second half. There are no prospects for any upturn in demand this year.

Watsham's: through its wholly owned subsidiary J Harvey Engineering, has agreed to acquire assets and ongoing business of Optical and Electrical Conings, whose business is this film coating of optical glass elements and acrylic products. Optical and Electrical will continue under same management. Consideration £400,000 cash.

Pilkington Brothers: The Canadian Foreign Investment Review Authority has now given its consent to the disposal of Pilkington Brothers of a 51 per cent interest in its Canadian subsidiary, Pilkington Glass Industries, Canada, to Ford Motor U.S.A.

James H. Dennis: Pretax profits in the year to March of £94,000 compared with £5,175 last year. Sales were up at £4.5m. The board states that since the end of the year steps have been taken to reduce operating costs. Further measures are being taken to improve liquidity.

D. F. Bevan Holdings: A pretax loss of £131,000 in the year to March compared with pretax profit last year of £22,000. Sales were £2m down to £12.7m. Interest charges took £248,000 against £231,000 and the loss per share is 1p against earnings last year of 1.7p.

Anglo-Metropolitan Holdings: In the year to March pretax profits of £104,300 compared with losses of £166,600 last year. The dividend is passed.

Sound Diffusion: Pretax profits in the year to December 1980 of £455,000 compared with £379,000 last year. Sales were up at £5.9m against £5.1m. Tax charges took £86,000 and there was a £32,000 extraordinary debit. The final dividend is 1.2p against 1.05p.

Flairdies Textiles: Pretax profits in the year to January are lower at £202,000 against £474,000 on sales up marginally to £7m. The final dividend is 1.2p, unchanged from 1.5p net. The £74,000 extraordinary item represents goodwill on consolidation written off.

Potential of Ashton deposit confirmed

By Michael Prest

Test drilling of the Argyle diamond deposit in Western Australia indicates diamond-bearing material of more than 100m tonnes, the Ashton Joint Venture, operators of the deposit, said yesterday. The tests have confirmed that the field is one of the biggest in the world.

In their quarterly report the Ashton partners also say that surface bulk sampling from relatively lower grade northern and central parts of the kimberlite pipe produced 7,617 tonnes of kimberlite yielding 29,056 carats, or 3.8 carats per tonne. The biggest stone weighed 8.6 carats.

Kimberlite is the volcanically extruded material in which diamonds are found. It is usually found in pipe-shaped formations, although subsequent erosion can scatter diamonds over a large area. This has led to speculation that the Western Australian fields are even bigger than investigations have shown so far.

The Ashton Joint Venture is 56.3 per cent owned by CRA, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc, 38.2 per cent by the Ashton Mining Group (which is 50 per cent controlled by Malaysia Mining Corporation), and 5 per cent by Northern Mining.

The partners say that a market assessment of stones recovered from the pipe numbered AK-1 values only 10 per cent of the output as gemstones. Another 20 to 30 per cent are classified as near-gem, and the remainder are industrial grade or lower.

So far a total of 22,000 carats has been valued, giving an average value of \$12 (US) a carat.

Neil & Spencer omits dividend after loss

By Our Financial Staff

Continuing losses at Neil & Spencer, the laundry, heat treatment and air-conditioning equipment group, pushed its shares down 1p to 32p yesterday, a new low for the year.

A £916,000 loss in the six months to May compared with pretax profits last year of £689,000. The interim dividend, has been passed, against a payment last year of 2p gross. Sales during the period slumped £3m to £14.6m.

The group, based in Surrey, first struck losses in the second half of last year of £264,000, which compared with pretax profits in 1979 of £174m, ending five years of rapid profit increases.

Mr Stephen Proctor, chairman, said that the group had attempted to contain costs last year but a further £1m compounded already difficult trading.

He said most of the problems

Lennons meets forecast with record profits

Lennons, the supermarket and off-licence group, yesterday, proved half-time forecasts correct with record profits for the year to April.

Pretax profits were 13 per cent ahead at £213m on sales 9 per cent up at £89.8m. The final gross dividend is increased to 2.5p, making a total for the year of 3.4p against 3.15 last year. The shares, however, fell 1p to 54p.

At the interim stage Lennons reported pretax profits of £103m and said that the key to its performance was the doubling of profits from wines and spirits, offsetting the 5 per cent decline in food profits.

Mr Denis Lennons, chairman, says that the present year has started according to target. "I have no doubt that yet another good year is in prospect and, when we reap the benefits of our present expansion pro-



Mr Denis Lennons, chairman of Lennons Group

gramme, I can see a prosperous future ahead", he said yesterday.

But main items of overhead expenditure are increasing at

a faster rate than the retail price index, so the group is making strenuous efforts to control operating costs. Lennons operates about 400 supermarkets and 124 off-licence areas covering Greater Manchester, Worcester, Greater Manchester, and the West Midlands. Two supermarkets were opened in the first half of the year and freeholds of the Carlisle and Harrogate stores were bought.

A breakdown shows that the food division reported £58.7m sales against £52.4m, and wines and spirits turned over £31.1m against £29.6m. Trading profits from food were £1.5m against £1.4m and wines made £699,000 compared with £624,000.

Interest charges were lower at £145,000 against £190,000. Depreciation took £807,000 against £689,000 and tax charges are £362,000.

Gartons seeks £307,000

By Our Financial Staff

For Gartons' shareholders, the answer lies in the soil. The £307,500 the loss-making seed concern requested yesterday is for the development of the company's sole product, the seed potato.

The group, which has a deficit on reserves and has not paid a dividend since 1976, is seeking the cash via a three-for-two rights issue at 11p, a penny over par value of the shares and a 3p discount on the share price before the announcement.

Six years ago Gartons, which started a century ago as a seed merchant, decided to concentrate on developing seed potatoes that would make first the UK National list and then the National Institute of Agri-

Warner Holidays slips below £1m

Warner Holidays, subject of a takeover bid in March from Grand Metropolitan, yesterday reported a downturn in pretax profits to £970,400 in the year to January compared with £1,12m last time.

Warner is paying an unchanged final gross dividend of 2.5p. This makes a total payment of 3.2p. Turnover during the period rose by £2m to £12.4m.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sum of £10,000 and under 9.9% up to £50,000 9.9% over £50,000 10.9%

TSW bid goes unconditional

Television South West yesterday announced that its £2.5m takeover bid for Westward Television has gone unconditional. TSW ousted Westward as the TV franchise holder for the South West of England six months ago and launched the bid in April.

But it was not recommended by the Westward directors, headed by Lord Harris of Greenwich, until May

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch's	Gross	Yld	Actual	Fully
						Div/pt	%	Tax	Taxed
76	39	Airprimg Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5	
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8	
200	92	Bardon Hill	197	24	1	9.7	5.1	9.6	11.7
104	88	Deborah Services	100	—	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4	
126	88	Frank Horrell	101	—	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.8	
110	59	Frederick Parker	66	—	1.7	2.6	28.7	—	
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—	
113	59	Jackson Group	113	—	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0	
130	103	James Burroughs	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8	
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—	
59	50	Scruttons "A"	59	—	5.3	9.0	9.1	8.4	
224	195	Torday Limited	195	—	15.1	7.7	7.5	12.9	
23	8	Twinkl Oak	14	—	4	—	—	—	
90	58	Twinkl 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—	
56	35	Wollock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8	
103	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	8.9	
263	181	W. S. Yeates	247	—	13.1	5.3	4.7	9.5	

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PARLIAMENT July 10 1981

National community service

COMMONS

The Government would like a set of proposals on a possible voluntary national community service scheme which it could examine closely and decide upon, Mr Peter Morrison, Under Secretary of State for Employment said.

Replying to Mr Michael Meacher (Oxford West, Lab) who had suggested that such a scheme must be voluntary, Mr Morrison said that it would cost more than £500m. It was to be a scheme of 150,000 places, estimated at not take account of any residential costs on top of the cost of the programme itself.

It would need many supervisors — perhaps as many as 80,000 — for the scheme to be effective and they would need to be of high quality.

It would be a great mistake to abandon the present successful programmes, particularly the youth opportunities programme, and only to put in their place something which was not thought out at present.

He stressed that the scheme was not intended as an answer to the ugly riots which had scarred the face of the country, particularly those of the last week.

He had in mind a payment rate of about £30 a week for the scheme and rejected any suggestions about exploiting cheap labour. The scheme would be organized with the closest consultations of the trade union movement.

Mr Morrison (City of Chester, C) said that it could be argued that in the light of the breakdown of law and order in some cities, the need for a national community service became greater. There could, however, be no excuse for what happened in the riots.

The Government would like a set of proposals which it could examine closely and decide upon. The Government was opposed to a compulsory scheme in which anyone had to ask whether they would gain the most from such a scheme might slip through the net if it were voluntary. It would seem that there was enough scope, enough positions,

for such a national scheme of community benefit.

The estimated cost of £500m for a scheme of 150,000 places compared with the cost of £320m for the youth opportunities scheme of 150,000 places, estimated at not take account of any residential costs on top of the cost of the programme itself.



Meacher: Scheme must be voluntary

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Orange badge system being abused

Further regulations are to be introduced to reduce the abuse of the orange badge which gives the disabled parking concessions.

The House was discussing Lords amendments to the Disabled Persons (Transport) Bill which would be aimed at trying to win back respect for the orange badge. The regulations would cover the circumstances in which the badge could be issued. Guidance would be given to local authorities. They would also be a closer definition of the categories of people entitled to display an orange badge on their cars.

It was possible to seek harmonization of these regulations with the EEC. This would help disabled drivers travelling in Europe.

An amendment bringing in a maximum fine of £200 on anyone convicted for wrongful use of a disabled person's badge, was agreed to.

Mr David Wigley (Caerwynion, Pl Cymru), sponsor of the Bill, said that the orange badge introduced 10 years ago, had been of considerable use to the disabled but unfortunately some people in an anti-social way abused the system by using them improperly. They were used to obtain parking concessions for a friend or member of the family and used it for their own purposes, or who were cleared by the police to drive someone else but who used it when on their own to gain advantages in parking.

Interim aid for fishing

EUROPE

Enough information was now available about the needs of EEC fishermen and the regions where the aid was being applied to operate a longer-term and more comprehensive programme.

Miss Quidy (South Tyneside, and West, Sec) said more money needed to be made available. They welcomed this year's increase, but it was still insufficient.

The committee had reservations about the criteria by which this aid was administered. The proposed interim measures, while useful in the short-term, had created distortions between countries. These were no longer acceptable since these interim measures had to be applied for the fourth successive year without other complementary structural measures.

Mr James Provan (North East Scotland) for the European Democratic Group, agreed that for too long they had got a long-term structural policy for the industry. How could fishermen plan for the future when they faced yet another six month interim measure?

Mr Francois Xavier Ortoli, Vice President of the EEC Commission, said the aim was to provide continuity in the granting of community aid to those who needed it most while waiting for the Council to move under the control of a new general policy. They needed to improve the industry's employment level, working conditions, and so on.

The Report was adopted.

The amending of livestock and food involving 10m to EEC money was now under the control of IRA terrorists and their sympathizers. Mr John David Taylor (Northern Ireland, ED) said during a debate on an agricultural report.

He said it was a scandal involving the fraudulent abuse of Community money to support terrorism, sheep and barley was smuggled between Northern Ireland and the Republic.

Pension delays criticized

LORDS

Industrial action by civil servants resulting in the hold-up of pension payments was criticized by Lord Somers, Lord President of the Council, during questions in the House of Lords.

When civil servants indulge in industrial disruption and take action which results in the EEC, this would help disabled drivers travelling in Europe.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN COMPANY, in respect of its Inventions, entitled "Lincoln Derivatives",
And in the Matter of The Patent Act, 1949,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
it is the intention of THE JOHN COMPANY to present a Petition to the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, praying that the said Invention be granted Letters Patent may be extended.

October, 1961 at 10:30 am and
heard the said. The Upland
persons intend to apply in
sitting at the Royal Courts
Justice, Strand, London, W2A
a date to be fixed for the hearing
the Petition and for other purposes
of the Opposition must be
notified not less than seven days
before the date above-mentioned
the Chancery, Registrar of the
Royal Courts of Justice, Strand,
London, W2A 2LL. Documents
qualifying service upon the said
Upland Company pursuant to

in the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division in the Matter
of FIRST ALLIANCE LIMITED
in the Merger with

Notice is hereby given that the
PETITION was on the 22nd day of
1981, presented to Her Majesty
the High Court of Justice for the
reformation of the reduction of
capital of the above-named company
from £10,000 to £5,700,000.
And notice is further given
that the said Petition is directed to
be heard before the Honourable
Justice Dillon of the Royal
Court of Justice, Strand
on Monday, the 20th day of
1981.
Any CREDITOR or SHARE-
HOLDER of the said Company of

to oppose the making of
order for the confirmation of
said reduction in capital shall
appear at the time of hearing
person or by Counsel for
purpose.

A copy of the said Petition
shall be furnished to any such
person named in the said
mentioned order on payment
of the regulated costs of the
said Petition.

Dated this 9th day of July 1934.

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